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Frederick Mason Bacon

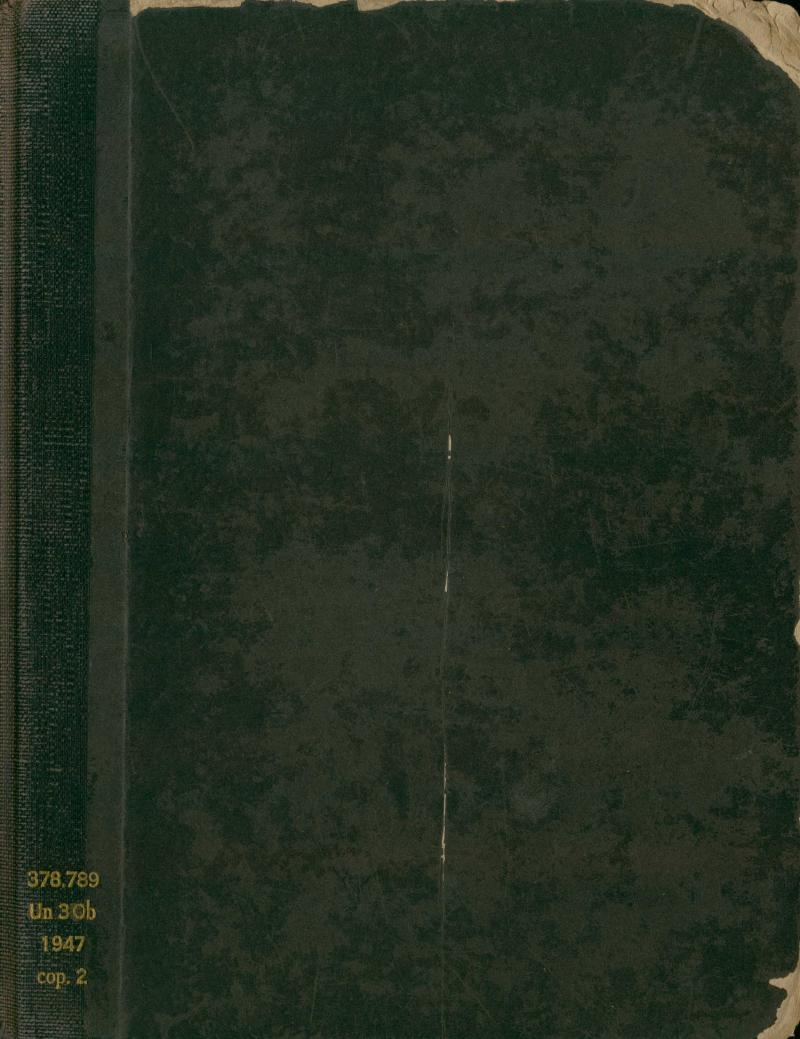
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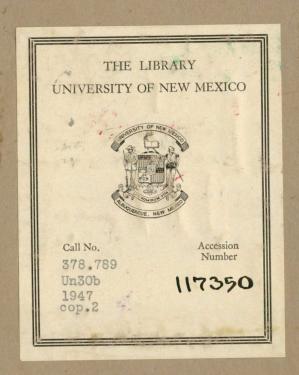
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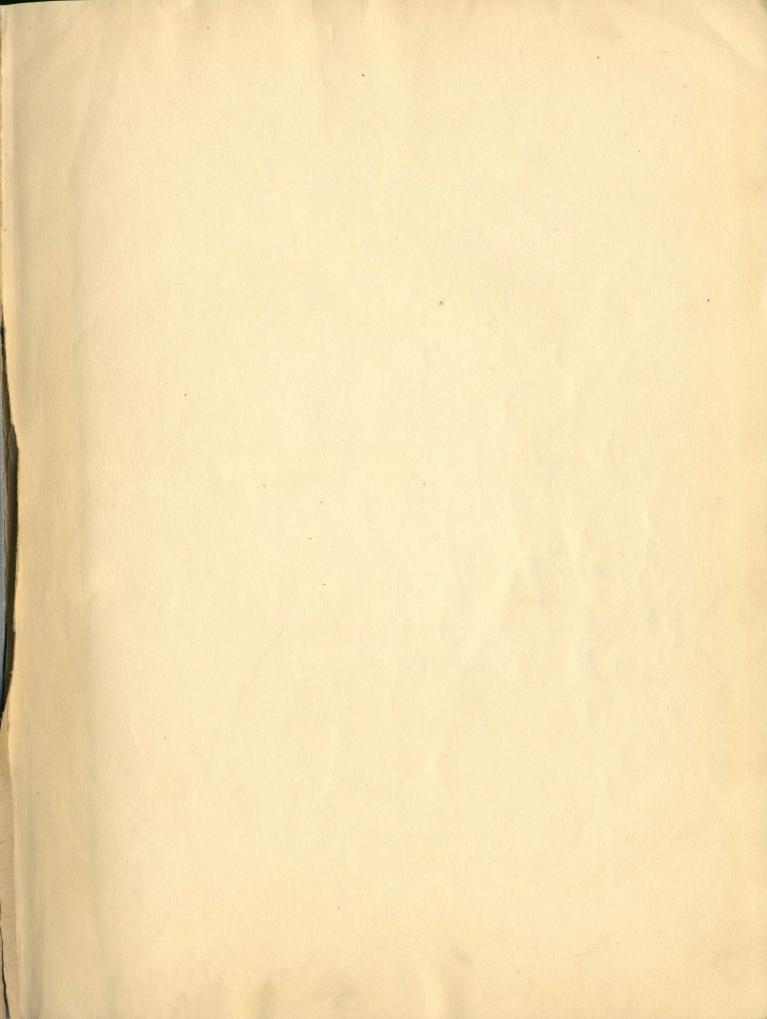


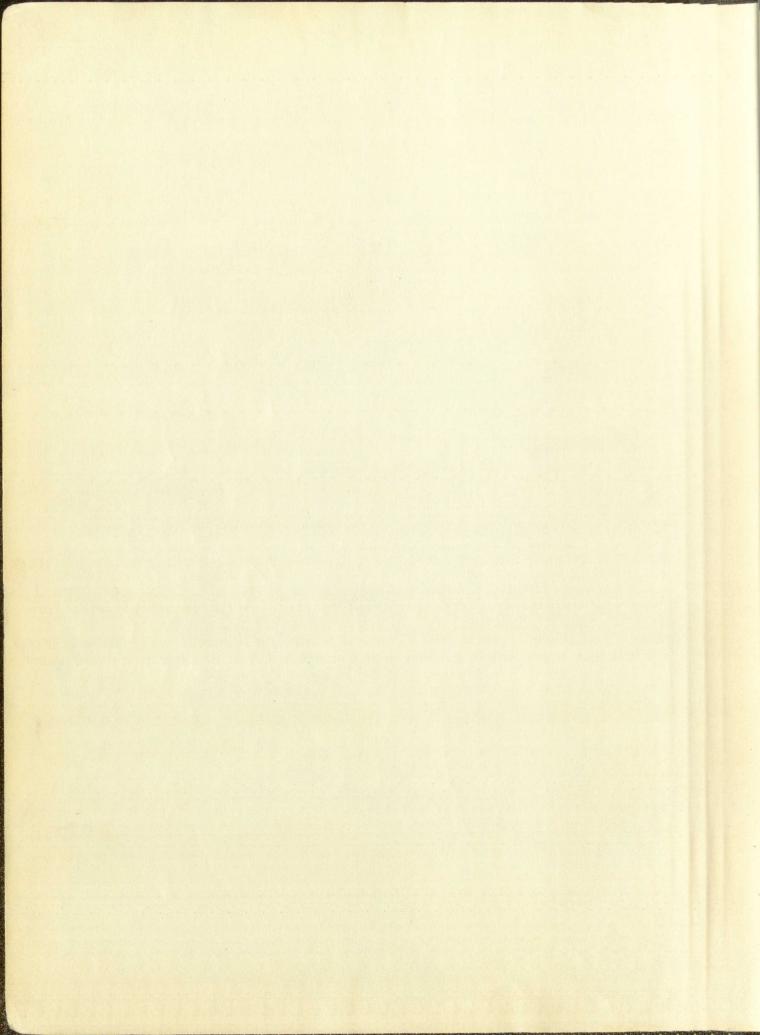
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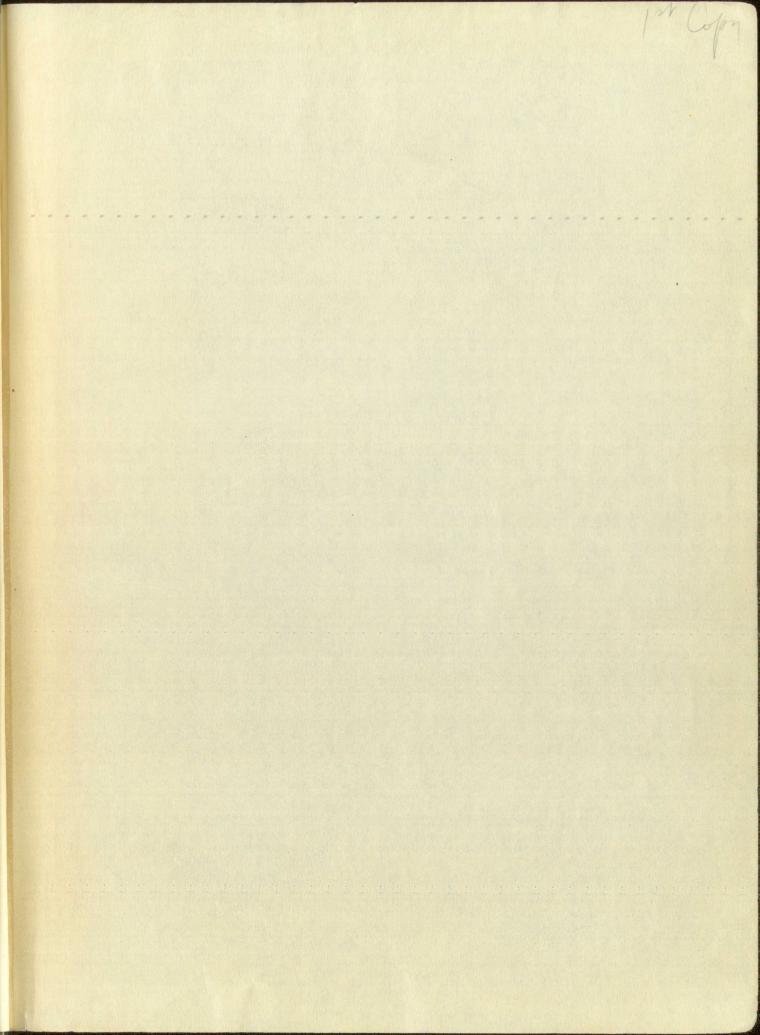
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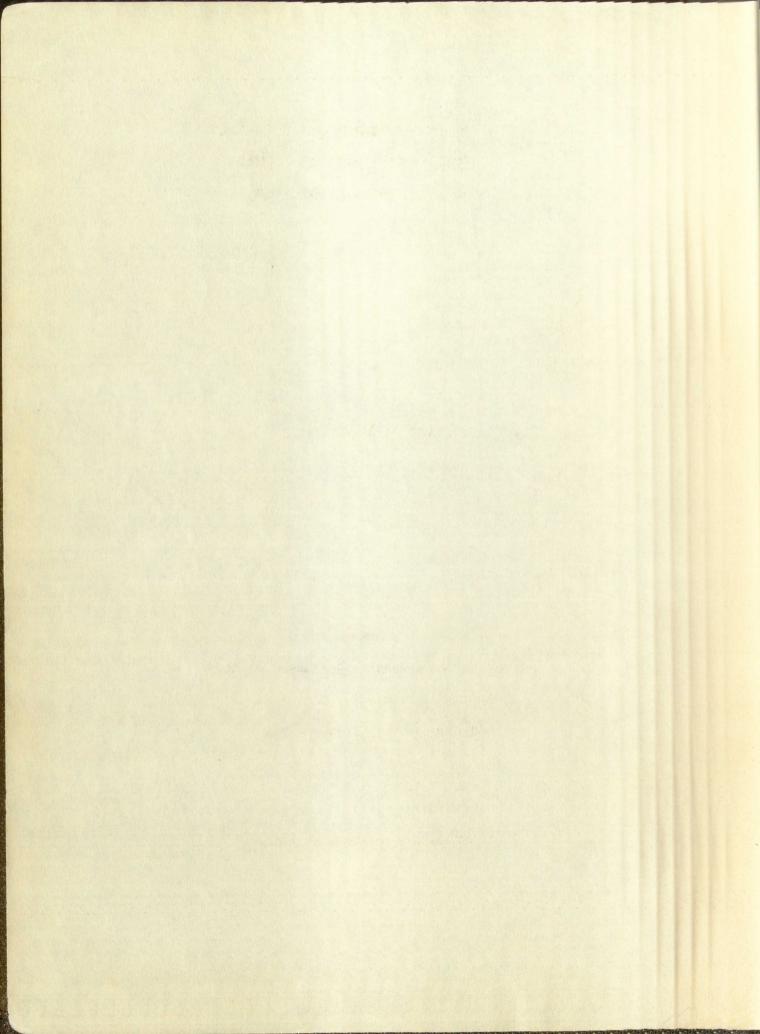
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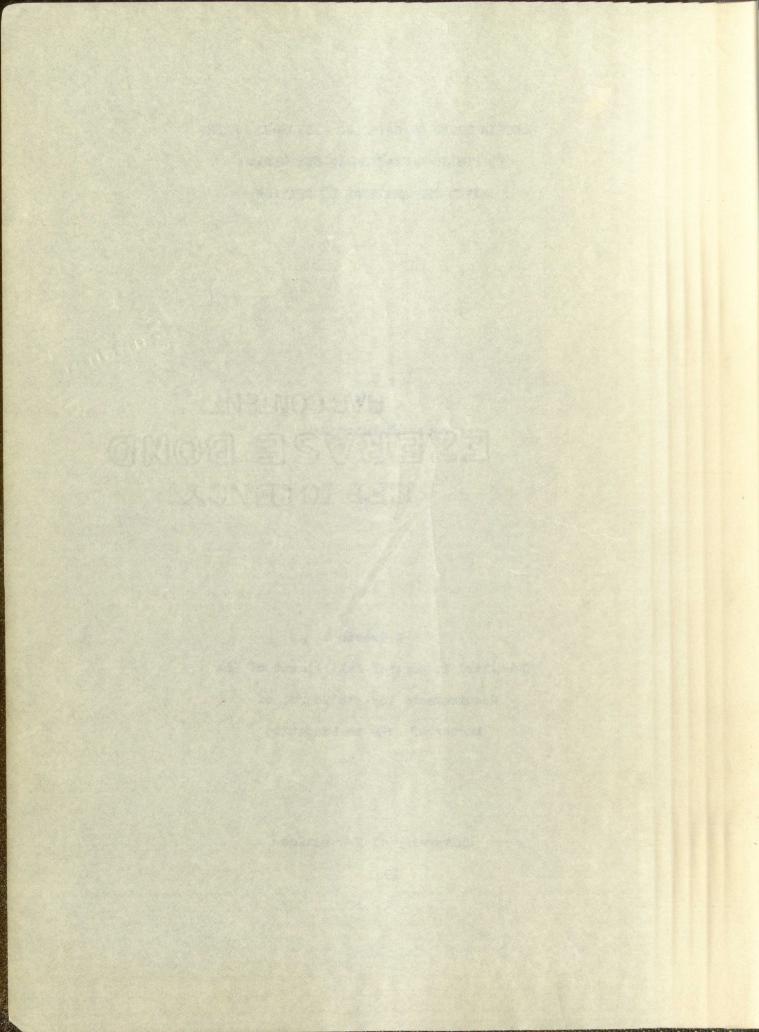
# CONTRIBUTIONS OF CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS TO PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW MEXICO SINCE THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

Ву

Frederick Mason Bacon

A Thosis
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts in Education

University of New Mexico



This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of the University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Rance I Scholander

Nand 11- 1947

DATE

Thesis committee

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#### CHAPTER I

#### THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

For some years interest has been manifested in the history of various schools in New Mexico. Writers who have made a study of formal education during its early stages in what is now New Mexico agree that its beginnings were charactorized by slow starts made under great difficulties and were handicapped by sudden reverses. The first efforts at education in New Mexico were made some three hundred years ago by the Order of Franciscan Missionaries, commonly referred to as the Franciscan Fathers, or Padres. After the American occupation and until the establishment of the territorial school system in 1891, teaching had been the concern solely of various Christian churches. With the advent of free, public-supported schools many of the existing private denominational schools closed down, but some remained in operation. A few were incorporated wholly into the public school system.

#### I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the probler. This study is intended (1) to explain how it came to pass that religious orders have been conducting public schools in New Mexico, (2) to reveal the outcome of controversies or litigation involving claims of illegality in the practice, and (3) to present the contributions of Catholic religious orders to public education in

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New Mexico since the American occupation by offering a brief history of the public schools which they have conducted.

Delimitation of the study. The extinct public schools which have been taught by religious will receive only the briefest treatment. No attempt will be made to present a comparative study. Where two or more items of evidence pointing toward a possible fact may appear contradictory, all the obtainable evidence on apposing sides will be offered, and, in general, no opinion will be ventured as to what side bears the weight.

Importance of the study. Any practice carried on in a public school system that may affect the quality of education presented is worthy of investigation. Because of the wide-spread practice in New Mexico of offering public education by religious teachers, a study thereof should be of particular interest in this State. Any events in the history of education that may serve as an inspiration for future teachers and administrators well deserve to be recorded.

#### II. SOURCES OF THE DATA

Data presented in this study have been gathered in the following ways: (1) Most of the schools were visited personally, where with the permission of the school authorities the official records were studied; (2) in the school towns elderly residents were questioned concerning the town and school

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histories; (3) those who have been particularly instrumental in having the religious teach in the public schools and pioneer teachers in these schools were interviewed; and (4) two instructors in a teachers college located in the State asked their teacher-students to write a history of the schools in which they taught. An agreement was made between the instructors and the investigator whereby with the consent of the students those papers were turned over to him.

#### III. METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Data appearing on official records will be accepted and recorded as gathered. Information obtained from only one of the other sources will be stated as coming from that source. Evidence correborated in more than one way will be stated as fact, unless contradicted from another source, -in which case each side of the question will be presented.

#### IV. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concerning the work of the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross, Anna C. Minogue wrote Loretto Armels of the Century, 1812-1912, a book from which complete information is obtainable about the first order of Sisters to establish schools in the Territory of New Mexico.

Brother Bernildus, writing anonymously, is the author

York: The America Press, 1912), 252 pp.

bistorios; (3) times who have near perticularly inclinated in having the brying the religious teach is the position containing the barying the religious teach is the position and the teacher and the teacher that a teacher addition in the teacher at the action of the teacher teacher to arise a minimum transport of the schools in which they teacher, an extrement and the teacher the teacher that they are the teacher and the teacher that the teacher that they are the teacher that the teacher that they are those organical and the teacher that they are those organical and the the attention organical and the those organical area that the the teacher were thereof over to the

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Torks the America Press, 1913], 212 pp.

of <u>Seventy-Five Years of Service</u>, 1859-1934, a book<sup>2</sup> which treats in detail of the early work in New Mexico of his order, the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Subsequently, using his secular name, Louis Avant, he wrote "The History of Catholic Education in New Mexico Since the American Occupation," in which thesis<sup>3</sup> most of the schools treated in this study are mentioned, but in which the emphasis is on Catholic education.

The early work of the Sisters of Charity in New Mexico is described in the diary-novel of Sister Blandina Segale,

At the End of the Santa Fe Trail. Later Sister Florita French wrote "The History of Saint Vincent Academy," of which thesis note is made in a few instances in this work.

Also at the University of New Mexico, where the above mentioned theses were completed, Sister Maura wrote "Contributions of the Dominican Sisters of Grand Repids, Michigan, to Education in New Mexico," a thesis in which are treated

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Anon., a Brother of the Christian Schools, Seventy-Five Years of Service (Santa Fe, New Sexico: Saint Wichael's College, 1934), 139 pp.

<sup>3</sup> Louis Avent, "The History of Catholic Education in New Mexico Since the American Occupation," (umpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1940), 109 pp.

<sup>4</sup> Sister Blandina Segale, At the End of the Santa Fe Trail (Columbus, Ohio: The Columbian Press, 1932), 347 pp.

Sister M. Florita French, "The History of Saint Vincent Academy," (unpublished Mester's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1942), 84 pp.

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Five Years of Service (Santa Fe, Mer Sunious Saint Mahael's College, 1934), 136 pg.

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Trail (Columbus, Ohior The Columbian Tress, 1848), 164 19.

Sieter M. Florite Present "The Hartery of Salat Finance of Helat Finance of the Marker of the Marker

the histories 6 of six schools that come within the scope of the present study.

At Manhattan College Videl Trujillo wrote "The History of Education in Sandoval County, New Mexico." This thesis treats the histories of five schools which will be presented here.

versity of New Mexico "The History of Education in Quay County, New Mexico," a thesis delimited to public education, but he took no notice of the fact that two classrooms in Saint Ann's School, Tucumcari, mentioned in this study, are rented by the board of education and public-school instruction conducted therein.

#### V. ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STUDY

Chapter II will attempt to explain how it came to pass
that religious orders have been conducting public schools,
will show whether this practice is unique to New Mexico, and
will reveal the outcome of controversies and litigation to do

Dominican Sister Maura McDonald, O. P., "Contributions of the Dominican Sisters, Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Education in New Mexico," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1942), 103 pp.

val County, New Mexico," (unpublished Bachelor's thesis, Man- 5A5 hattan College, New York, 1929), 99 pp.

<sup>8</sup> Willard W. Moon, "The History of Education in Quay County, New Mexico," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, albuquerque, 1941), 120 pp.

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with claims of illegality in the practice. Chapter III will present brief histories of public schools in New Mexice conducted by religious in the mineteenth century, with the first division dealing with extinct schools and the second with extant schools coming under that classification. Chapters IV and V will deal with the histories of such schools founded since 1900. Chapter VI will present a summary of the contributions recorded and, if possible, will contain a forecast of the general picture of public education in New Mexico conducted in the future by Catholic religious orders. Finally, an Appendix will contain, in the form of annals, brief histories of the larger extant schools discussed herein.

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#### CHAPTER II

## THE TRADITION AND ITS LEGAL ASPECTS

Prior to the close of the war between the United States and Mexico, Roman Catholic missionsries had been the only group actively engaged in the interest of religious and educational betterment of the inhabitants of the land now called New Mexico.

of Baltimore, Pope Pius IX established by decree a Vicariate Apostolic for New Mexico. Within two weeks the Reverend John B. Lamy, (d. February 13, 1888), of the Cincinnati diocese, was appointed its Vicar Apostolic July 23, 1850, with the title of Bishop of Agathon. The following year Bishop Lamy arrived in Santa Fe to take charge of his new See. His coming was a great boon to the newly organized Territory, for "being a reformer and believing in education," he undertook much to further the spiritual and intellectual growth of the people.

He realised well that without schools religious effort would be deprived of its most fruitful results and accordingly the next year while on a trip East to attend the Council of

l Simon P. Nanninga, "The New Mexico Public School System," (unpublished manuscript, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1941), Chap. I, p. 6.

York: The America Press, 1912), p. 136.

<sup>3</sup> Manninga, loc. cit.

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Marridge, loc. edt.

Baltimore he persuaded the Sisters of Loretto to include the Territory of New Mexico in their fields of religious and educational missionary work.

On June 27, 1852, from among a large group of volunteers six Lorettines set out from their Motherhouse in Kentucky on the transcontinental journey along the "traders' trail." En route their superior, Nother Matilda Mills, died of cholers. Two of the other Sisters were stricken with the same disease but recovered, one continuing on the trail and the other returning to the Motherhouse. After innumerable other hardships and casualities, triumphantly they reached Santa Fe Sunday afternoon, September 25, 1852.4

Subsequently Bishop Lamy was instrumental in establishing several educational institutions in the Territory.

Those of the Sisters of Loretto included: Santa Fe, Convent of Our Lady of Light, November, 1852, which was formally opened in January, 1853; and in 1896 Saint Catherine's Indian School; Tabe, Our Lady of Guadalupe Convent, 1863; Mora, Annunciation Academy, 1864; and in 1881 the public school; albuquerque, Loretto Convent, 1866; Las Vegas, Immaculate Conception Academy, 1869; and in 1875 a parachiel school; Las Cruces, Loretto Academy and a parish school, 1870, both of which they relinquished in 1945; Bernalillo, Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart for girls, 1875; Loretto Industrial School for Indian Girls, 1885; and in 1887 a public

Minogue, op. cit., p. 141.

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school; and finally, Socorro, Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 1879.5

Also at the request of Bishop Lamy the Christian
Brothers opened schools in New Mexico: Santa Fe, Saint
Michael's College (an elementary and secondary school), 1859;
one in Taos, 1865; Mora, Saint Mary's College later the same
year; Bernalillo, Saint Nicholas School, 1872; and Las Vegas,
La Salle Institute, 1888.

Furthermore, the Sisters of Charity founded places of education, hospitals, and an orphanage in the Territory in response to Bishop Lamy's pleas. Prior to 1888 the foundations of those Sisters in New Mexico included: Santa Fe, Saint Vincent's Hospital and Saint Vincent's Orphanage, both on September 14, 1865; Old Alburquerque, Cur Lady of angels School, 1881, a combined public and private school from which four Sisters received the first Number-One Teachers' Certificates issued in Albuquerque; and in 1884 Public School Precinct 12 and Saint Vincent Academy; and in the latter year public schools in Durances and Barelas (West San Jose); and finally, San Miguel, a public school in 1885.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 235-36.

Five Years of Service (Santa Fe, New Mexico: Saint Michael's College, 1934), pp. 53, 94-96.

<sup>7</sup> Sister Slanding Segale, At the End of the Senta Fe yes Trail (Columbus, Chio: The Columbian Press, 1932), p. 344.

Sister M. Florita French, "The History of Saint Vincent Academy," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, albuquerque, 1942), pp. 11-39.

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Bishop Lamy likewise requested the founding of Xavier College by the Jesuit Fathers at Las Vegas, which was later moved to Denver, 9 and its name subsequently changed to Regis College, and also a Jesuit school in Albuquerque. 10

passed its first public school law in February, 1856, but during the next session it was repealed, -- in December of the Apollur same year. The beginnings of the second law pertaining to public schools were enacted December 27, 1860; then in 1863 and again in 1867 this law was somewhat amended. By 1872 this becond law was almost completed and was to endure with a few periodic changes until what might be termed the first effective public school legislation was passed in 1891.

Although many individual schools were doing efficient work under the prevalent difficult conditions, the deplorable state in which public education in general must have been in 1869 is evidenced by the fact that the territorial legis-lature enacted a pertinent law which read: 12

That hereafter in this Territory no person who cannot read or write sufficiently to keep his own records in either English or Spanish languages, shall be eligible to be elected or appointed to hold the office of school teacher, school director, school treasurer, etc.

<sup>9</sup> Naminga, op. cit., Chap. I, p. 6.

Mexico, September 3, 1883.

Il Charles E. Hodgin, "Early School Laws of New Mexico," (unpublished manuscript, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1906), pp. 8-43.

<sup>12</sup> Thid., p. 34.

have the state of the second o

Even in 1890 some teachers and school directors affixed their signatures to contracts with an "X" mark, 13 which was the year before the establishment of the present public school system.

Then due to the lack of school houses erected by

public funds and of qualified secular personnel, both the

faculties and facilities of numerous extant private insti
tutions were incorporated whelly into the state school

system. Moreover, most of these schools were staffed by

members of Catholic religious orders who (according to infor
mation gathered from several interviews) had endeared them
selves to broadminded non-Catholics equally as well as to

members of their own faith.

Thus the tradition of having members of religious communities teach in New Mexico public schools was created.

Furthermore, on several occasions since 1891 diverse religious orders have been invited by various New Mexico school boards to conduct state public schools within their juris—

diction. The most recent invitation concerns the consolidated public school in Molman, Mora County, where Franciscan Missionary Sisters will commence to teach at the beginning of the 1945-1946 school year.

In two instances, one in Chama some years ago and the X other in Belen in 1939, the legality of Sisters in the habit of their religious orders teaching in New Mexico public

<sup>13 &</sup>quot;Fifty Years Ago" column in The Albuquerque Journal, February 24, 1940.

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schools was questioned by taxpayers. In the former the matter was taken to the State Department of Education and to the Attorney General for an opinion; in the latter the case 14 was brought before the Third District Court. On each occasion the practice was ruled to be a matter not to be reviewed by the courts, but one solely within the discretionary powers of the employing board of education.

In a third instance, one in Albuquerque, where the board itself, however, sought to expel Sisters for that reason, the majority of the board members present at a particular meeting passed a resolution in 1892 that Sisters teaching in their schools (two in Albuquerque and one each in Durances and Barelas) be ordered to remove their garb while engaged in public-school instruction. With this regulation the Sisters of Charity were of course unable to comply. Accordingly they withdrew from the classrooms which the county board rented in their buildings and permitted lay teachers to take charge of public-school classes therein.

Incidentally this tradition is not unique to New Mexico,

<sup>14</sup> Brannon v. Valencia County District 2 School Board, opinion of Justice Bryon Johnson recorded at the County Courthouse, Los Lunas, New Mexico, July 27, 1939.

<sup>15</sup> The Daily Citizen, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 28,

<sup>16</sup> Louis Avent, "The History of Catholic Education in New Mexico Since the American Occupation," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1940), pp. 64-65.

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nor in New Mexico alone has this matter come before the courts. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania hold that the wearing of their habit by Sisters teaching in public schools does not constitute sectarian instruction; 17 although later the same court upheld a statute which prohibited the practice. 18 In contrast to the former position taken by the Pennsylvania court, the New York Court of Appeals ruled that the wearing of religious garb while teaching in a public school does constitute sectarian instruction. 19

Nevertheless, in more than three years of research into this matter, the present investigator has learned of no instance wherein the practice of having members of religious orders teach in public schools has resulted in the disregard of the rights of children of any denomination.

<sup>17</sup> Hysong v. Gallitzin School District, 164 Pa. St. 629, 30 Atl. 426, 26 L. R. A. 203.

<sup>18</sup> Gommonwealth v. Herr, 229 Pa. St. 132, 78 Atl. 68, Ann. Cas. 1912 A 422.

<sup>7</sup> L. R. A. (N. S.) 402, 6 Ann. Cas. 432.

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## CHAPTER III

## RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES WITH PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE MINETEENTH CENTURY

Before the enactment of the first effective public-X school legislation members of Catholic religious orders. instructing either in their own buildings or in school houses owned or rented by the Territory received salaries as public-school teachers. Moreover, when the law went into effect in 1691 and for some years thereafter various school boards commenced to employ religious under similar circumstances. Thus by 1900, of the eight localities in which Bishop Lamy had been instrumental in establishing Catholic schools, only in Las Cruces had not members of one or more of those religious communities (cf. pages 6-10) served as publicschool instructors. Nevertheless, of this group of schools at present only two in Bernalillo and one in Mora remain public to any great extent, and in Socorro the fourth maintains but two of its classrooms for public-school instruction in the lower grades; for as those towns succeeded in erecting school buildings most of the private institutions which had temporarily become public schools gradually returned to their original status or became parochial establishments.

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#### A. SISTERS OF LORETTO

The Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross who arrived in Santa Fe in September, 1852, and founded Our Lady of Light Convent there in November of the same year were the first community of Catholic religious to come to the Territory of New Mexico for the sole purpose of educating the people. For a detailed account of the early work of these Sisters in New Mexico and elsewhere the reader is referred to a book written by Anna C. Minogue, Loretto Annals of the Century, 1812-1912.

In a letter dated June 24, 1945, addressed to Sister Ellen Patricia, S. L., intended for and turned over to this worker, Sister Mary Malachy, S. L., at Mora wrote:

. . My book of annals was burned and the court house has no records earlier than 1888, but it is said and has never been disputed that Mora had the first public school in the State. I have taught in the public schools for forty-seven years. Forty-one of these were given to New Mexico and six to Colorado.

Public schools were early established by Sisters of Loretto at Santa Fe, Taos, and Socorro. I taught in the latter place from 1902-1908. Sisters Angelica and William Ann have taught in these places. I shall be glad to give . . . (this investigator) . . . any information that I know about public schools. I have taught at Bernalillo. It is one of our old schools, too. I have retired on a pension of \$720 a year since last September.

<sup>1</sup> Anna C. Minogue, Loretto Annals of the Century (New York: The America Press, 1912), 252 pp.

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In a conversation with Sisters Angelica and William
Ann at the Convent of Our Lady of Light, Santa Fe, data concerning the public school formerly conducted by the Sisters
of Loretto in that city were given. In an adobe building on
the convent grounds three very large rooms were given over to
public-school instruction from 1891 to 1900. The Sisters
supplied these rooms rent-free for the city. The public
school was not a branch of Our Lady of Light Convent, in that
the administration and supervision of the former were completely separate from that of the convent, which was--and
still is--a private boarding and day school for girls.

In the decade that this public school existed two Sisters and one lay teacher conducted the classes. Often as many as 300 children were in attendance at one time, making the three huge rooms extremely overcrowded. The two Sisters each received a salary of \$90 per month from the school board and from this income the Sisters paid the lay teacher.

The Reverend Mother Superior did not care for the Sisters to attend evening public meetings at which they were expected to be present in connection with their public-school work. They asked to be relieved of public-school duties, and accordingly when the board set in the fall of 1900 they acted upon the Sisters' request. For some reason it was desirable at this time to conceal the fact that the Sisters no longer wished to engage in public-school instruction, and it was

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agreed that the board would announce publicly that they had refused to re-employ the Sisters as, by virtue of a newly adopted policy, the board was opposed to the Sisters' giving religious instruction to Catholic pupils in a public school.<sup>2</sup>

Thus, unlike some cases wherein the school board no longer wished to employ religious as teachers merely because they were religious, when the Sisters of Loretto left the Santa Fe public school system—although for purely political reasons some third parties wished to make an open controversy of the matter—their departure from the city schools was a step mutually accepted and desirable both for the Sisters and for the school board.

SANTA FE, SAINT CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INDIANS

This school under contract with the Federal Government--of which the Indians are wards--was established by the
Lorettines in 1863. Although not a territorial public school,
in a broad meaning of the term this institution may be said to
have been a "public" school in that public funds contributed
to its support and Indian children of any religious faith were
admitted free.

Seventy-Five Years of Service (Santa Fe, New Mexico: Saint Michael's College, 1934), p. 81.

<sup>3</sup> Louis Avant, "The History of Catholic Education in New Mexico Since the American Occupation," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1940), pp. 69-70.

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TAOS 18

In the aforementioned interview with Sisters Angelica and William Ann it was disclosed that one or both of these Sisters had taught from 1891 to 1902 in the public school that was conducted in the buildings of the old Our Lady of Guadalupe Convent which the Sisters of Loretto had founded at Taos in 1865.

private girls' school. In the latter year it was incorporated into the newly organized territorial public school system. It remained a public school until 1929. However in 1903, as the paster wished to open a hospital and secure the services of a community of Sisters that conduct both schools and hospitals, the Lorettines, strictly a teaching order, withdrew from Taos. But when the pactor was unable to secure the services of an order such as he desired, the Sisters of Loretto accepted his invitation to return and conduct the school in 1904. They have been in charge of the school ever since. In 1929 when this school ceased to be public it became a parochial institution and its name changed to that of the parish, Saint Joseph's.

Two Sisters taught grades 1-6 from 1904-1906 in this school, and for the years that followed the same number of Sisters taught grades 1-8. In 1906 two girls and one boy received the first state elementary-school diplomas in Taos County as they were graduated from this school. Towards the

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private girls' school. In the letter your is use incorner ored into the newly organized territorial public school and into the newly organized territorial public school system. It remained a public school until 1909. However in 1903, on the parter wieled to open a loopital and course the services of a community of the services the consunt and course the services of a community of these which consunt to the services, the territorial and the services as assure the consult the services of the

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close of the period 1891-1912 the two Sisters received a salary from the county board of \$70 per month for seven months. Then in the latter year their salaries were raised to \$115 a month.

In 1923 the county erected a school building. Before this time the Sisters had supplied the county with two classrooms in the old convent rent-free. But after the erection of the new building the county paid the Sisters a nominal rent for the rooms, as they continued to be used for public-school instruction.

Other information secured in the talk with Sisters Angelica and William Ann was that the latter while stationed at Socorro in 1890 journeyed to Albuquerque, where she was among the first group of Lorettines to take the state teachers' examination, and that the Loretto Academy and parochial school in Las Cruces-which the Sisters of Loretto relinquished in 1945--were never conducted as public schools.

A volume of material containing over 8,000 words transcribed by Sister Ellen Patricia, S. L., from her copy of the annals for 1874-1938 of the Lorettine foundations at Bernalillo was sent from the Loretto Academy at Las Cruces to Sister Mary Ellen, Principal of the Bernalillo High School. The latter attached a paper with more recent information concerning her school, and some other Sisters added to this material about 300 words regarding the establishments of the Sisters of Loretto at Las Vegas. The entire manuscript was then turned over to this investigator. About half of the original data dealt with the history of the Loretto Industrial School for Indian Girls and the remainder was an account of the Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart for girls, from which developed what are commonly known today as the Bernalillo Grade School and the Bernalillo High School.

A detailed study of the Indian school or of the Academy of the Immoulate Conception in Las Vegas-which has been a private or parochial institution throughout its long existence—is beyond the scope of this work. The academy in Bernalillo will be discussed in the second division of this chapter—dealing with extant public schools. Nevertheless, for the same reasons mentioned in connection with Saint Catherine's Industrial School for Indians (cf. page 17) the Lorette Industrial School for Indian Girls may be said to

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have been a "public" school in a broad meaning of the term.

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1885 The Loretto Industrial School for Indian Girls was begun at the request of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. This school was maintained by funds from the Catholic Indian Bureau, Mother Katherine Drexel (foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament devoted to Indian and Negro Missions in the United States), and the Commission of Indian Affairs (of the United States Department of the Interior). The fund from the Commission of Indian Affairs was lessened from year to year and entirely withdrawn in 1901. The school continued to board, clothe and educate about 60 Indian girls until 1937, when the Indian school was closed because of the withdrawal of funds from the other two sources.

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### SANTA FE, PUBLIC SCHOOL PRECINCT FOUR

From the volume that Brother Bernildus wrote amonymously, <u>Seventy-Five Years of Service</u>, this is transcribed:

Besides these undertakings (those in connection with Saint Michael's College) the Brothers in Santa Fe conducted the public school of precinct 4 for boye, from 1868 to 1883. The school consisted of two classes, and the attendance averaged around 125 each year. The highest attendance was in 1875 when 200 pupils were enrolled. The salary paid each of the two Brothers was \$350 for ten months of school. In 1881 it was raised to \$400. In 1883 the county paid them only \$100 for eight months. In 1884, due to an insufficient number of Brothers the public schools were closed.

#### AGUA FRIA

The above paragraph goes on to say: "In 1872 and 1873 besides teaching the public school of precinct 4 the Brothers also taught in the Agua Fria School."

## SANTA FE, SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

The same paragraph is concluded with this sentences
"For a few years, also, a number of orphane, paid by the
Territorial Orphan Fund, were received at Saint Michael's
College." Saint Michael's College, founded in 1859, was the
first educational institution established in New Mexico by the
Brothers of the Christian Schools of the New Orleans-Santa Fe
Province, with headquarters at Lafayette, Louisiana.

<sup>4</sup> Anon., a Brother of the Christian Schools, op. cit.,

TREATHER STATE OF THE STATE OF age to the second age to the contract of Pertinent to the founding of La Salle Institute by the Christian Brothers in Las Vegas the information to follow is copied from the same source. 5

On September 11, 1888, La Salle Institute was opened (by the Brothers) in Las Vegas. This school was founded by Arhobishop Salpointe and built at the expense of the diocese, without any contributions. The cost of this school, including the purchase of grounds, the construction of the building, the school furniture, and maintenance for a period of two years amounted to \$12,000. The main building of the school was a two-story stone structure.

For two years, in addition to teaching pay-students the Brothers used one of the classrooms as a public school. In 1890 there were 90 students in this public school, but as the county was unable to pay either the rent or the calary of the teachers it had to be discontinued.

In 1927 due to poor economic conditions, especially in West Lee Vegas, or Old Town as it is called, where Le Salle Institute was located, the Brothers were forced to close the school. Since this school has been closed the buildings have been occupied by various religious organizations, including the Diocesan Junior Seminary--which they housed immediately after the Brothers' departure--and they have served as the headquarters for the Catechist Sisters.

#### TAOS

Relevant to a school founded by the Christian Brothers at Taos the same book reveals: 6

From the earliest days the work at Saint Michael's in

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., pp. 101-106.

<sup>6</sup> Thid., p. 94.

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Told., pp. 102-106.

<sup>.</sup> NO . O . . MALE D

Santa Fe was so fruitful in good that other communities in the Territory asked (the Brothere) for schools. In 1864 Father Ussel, Parish Priest of Taos, appealed to the Superiors of the Brothers for a school in Taos.

. . In November, 1865, Brother Osmand opened a school in Taos, but due to the small attendance and to the lack of proper accommodations, the school had to be closed in 1867.

At a meeting with some elderly Lorettines in Twos it was disclosed that they had heard from Sisters who had been stationed there prior to their arrival that the Brothers had conducted a school for boys for two years at Twos from about 1865 to 1867 in what is now the Sharp Studio, a conservatory for artistic painting. No information has been obtained by the worker as to the name of the Brothers' school in Twos or whether it was wholly or in part public or strictly private.

#### ARCH

Regarding the establishment of a private school by the Christian Brothers at Mora the following is taken from the same work: 7

In 1865 Father Salpointe, Parish Priest of Mora (and later Archbishop of Santa Fe), also asked for Brothers. Three Brothers . . . opened Saint Mary's College which had an existence of 19 years. . .

. . and finally (1884) when the buildings were no longer safe, and there were no funds with which to construct new ones the school had to be closed.

In conversations with elderly residents of the town some testimony was offered to show that this school was for a time partially supported by public funds; however, the statements of others contradicted those who said so.

<sup>1</sup>bid., pp. 94-96.

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The Sisters of Charity with headquarters at Mount
Saint Joseph, Chio, are a teaching and hospital order. At
present they conduct hospitals in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and
Roswell. They are also in charge of Saint Eary's, the parochial elementary and secondary school connected with the
Immaculate Conception Parish, Albuquerque, as well as Saint
Vincent Academy in the same city, which dates from the
latter part of the nineteenth century.

For a detailed account of the early work of these Sisters in New Mexico and southern Colorado the reader is referred to the diary-novel of one of the pioneers and local superiors of the group, Sister Blandina Segale, S. C., At the End of the Santa Fo Trail, which deals with the period from 1865 to 1930. For a more recent work the thesis of Sister Mary Florita French, S. C., "The History of Saint Vincent academy," dated 1942, should prove worthwhile to one interested in the subject.

The first community of these Sisters to come to New Mexico arrived at Santa Fe in 1865, where they founded Saint Vincent's Orphanage and Saint Vincent's Hospital the same year.

E Sister Blandina Segale, At the End of the Santa Fe Trail (Columbus, Chio: The Columbian Press, 1932), 347 pp.

Sister M. Florite French, "The History of Saint Vincent Academy," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 1942), 84 pp.

From the beginning the Sisters received aid from the Territorial Orphan Fund according to the number of children they boarded. Then in 1876 the orphanage came under the classification of a public school in the strict meaning of the term, for day students as well as orphans were admitted to its classes, entitling the Sisters to teachers' salaries from the Territorial Government. 10

OLD ALBURQUERQUE, OUR LADY OF ANGELS SCHOOL

Coincident with Bishop Lamy's appointment of the Jesuit Fathers to parish duties in Alburquerque, the Sisters of Charity entered that town to establish schools and a hospital in 1881, even as the Lorettines, who had founded Loretto Academy there fifteen years before, were leaving.

On September 21 of that year the Sisters of Charity opened Our Lady of Angels School in Old Alburquerque. It was a combined public and private school. The Sisters teaching in the public-school department were paid \$12 a month by the town. In 1883 two rooms were added to the school plant.

In the same year application was made to have lay teachers in the public school, but from the appropriate funds only 87 cents was available for city-school purposes. 12 However, the Sisters continued to conduct public-school classes.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 11.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 22, et seqq.

<sup>12</sup> Albuquerque Morning Journal, September 3, 1883.

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with the completion of a new building in January, 1884, erected in New Albuquerque for their use, the Sisters of Charity withdraw from the old Our Lady of Angels School. The new school of Our Lady of Angels soon became known as Public School Precinct Twolve. 13 On February 24, 1884, at a rather impressive ceremony civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries formally opened the new building, a two-story brick structure with stone trismings, four music rooms each equipped with a plane, and other rooms "fitted with the latest improvements in school furniture." 14

In conjunction with Public School Precinct 12 the Sisters conducted the new Our Lady of Angels School, a private boarding and day school for girls. The following year an adobe building was erected contiguously with the aforementioned brick structure and was occupied by the boys' department of the public school. Then in 1886, due to a depression, school funds fell to less than \$250 below what had been anticipated and accordingly budgeted. However, with the help of the county school superintendent—sho by good fortune was the editor of the <u>albuquerque Morning Journal</u>—a fair was put on that netted \$300. The enrollment at this time was about 200 pupils.

<sup>13</sup> French, op. cit., pp. 22-30.

<sup>14</sup> Albuquerque Morning Journal, February 29, 1884.

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In 1888 four Sisters were engaged in teaching publicschool grades 1-8. The overflow of public-school students had to be accommodated in rooms of the private school for girls, the name of which by this time had been changed from Our Lady of Angels School to Saint Vincent Academy, the title it still bears. In June of the following year the first two pupils were graduated from the public school.

In 1889, also, the Sisters took the teachers' examinations in the courtbrure, and four Sisters of Charity were awarded the first four Number-One Teachers Certificates issued in Albuquerque. (Cf. page 9.)

In 1892 in order to please some people who were insisting that the Sisters no longer be employed as public-school teachers, and who counted among their number a member or two of the city school board, at a meeting at which the records show a quorum—but not all members—were present (and one about which there is some question as to the legality of the manner in which it was called) the board passed a resolution that Sisters teaching in their public schools must remove their religious habit when engaged in public-school instruction. When the Sisters were notified they resigned, according to the rule of their order. They withdrew from the public-school rooms in their buildings and permitted lay teachers to take up the work in these classrooms. (Cf. page 12.) The city rented other buildings for school houses thereafter.

P127 N16 In 1808 four staters core engaged in teaching poblication acts of grades 1-8. The eventiles of publica-engaged statements and end to be encountedated in recome of the frivate coupon for strike, the name of which by this this this had been managed from the lady of payels sebush to saint vincent towards, the title for evil bears in the fill hours. In June of the following year the filter for your security wars graduated from the tellowing year the filter for

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The academic offerings of Public School Precinct 12
in 1886 are reflected in the following tabulation: 15 825
Elementary school: English, Spanish, arithmetic, reading, writing, geography, and history.

Special: Painting, drawing, wax work, embroidery, piano, guitar, violin, voice, and elecution.

High School:

Freshman: English, Latin, Spanish, algebra 1, history, geography, and penmanship.

Sophomore: English, Latin, Spanish, algebra 2, history, botany, and penmanship.

Junior: English, Latin, Spanish, plane geometry, history, chemistry, and penmanship.

Senior: English, Latin, Spanish, solid geometry, history, physics, and penmanship.

## DURANCES

The only information obtained about a public school located in a place called Durances is that from 1884 to 1892 it was conducted by the Sisters of Charity from Mount Saint Joseph, Ohio. 16

<sup>15</sup> French, op. cit., Table II, p. 35.

<sup>16</sup> Avant, op. cit., p. 64.

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## SECTION AND US

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Me Franch, op. cit., Table II. p. 35.

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The statements of olderly men and women of Barelas and West San Jose, suburban districts of Albuquerque, provide the source of information for term papers written concerning the history of their school by two teachers. Ruby E. Shahan17 and Sadie Graham. 18 The data contained in the papers are in complete agreement, with the exception of the name of the original school in District 1, Bernalillo County, which in 1910 was divided into two districts, Numbers 1 and 5. Brother Bernildus mentions in his thesis 19 that the Sisters of Charity taught there from 1884-1892 and refers to it as the public school in Barelas. Mrs. Graham likewise calls it the Barelas school, but Mrs. Shahan writes of it as the West San Jose school. However, it is obvious that the information refers to the same institution, and it is well astablished that the present school in District 1 is called the West San Jose School. In 1941 a consolidated school was set up servicing the two districts.

<sup>17</sup> Ruby E. Shahan, "West San Jose School--District No.
1, Bernalillo County, New Mexico," (unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Children's Literature, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 1945), 3 pp.

<sup>18</sup> Mrs. E. B. (Sadie) Graham, "Barelas School-West San Jose Now," (unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Children's Literature, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June, 1945), 3 pp.

<sup>19</sup> Avant, loc. cit.

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<sup>.</sup> Proper lace off.

The first public-school building of the original District 1 was erected about 1884 in what is now the 1800 block of the extension of South Second Street, Albuquerque. This two-room adobe structure resembling a church edifice is still in existence and is the property of the Bernalillo County Schools. The pupils from the area once included in District 5 were taught in one of the rooms while the children from the section always included by District 1 assembled in the other room for classes. For the first two years the Sisters of Charity gave instruction to boys and girls from the pre-first through the sixth grade, and then beginning in 1886, because of the rapid increase in the enrollment, grades four to six were taught in the newly constructed East San Jose School. Later, in 1892, incident with the opening of parochial schools in Albuquerque and vicinity, the Sisters withdrew from this school. Since the departure of the Sisters of Charity instruction in this school has been given by lay teachers. X

In 1910, due to the overcrowled condition of the school and its annex, another school house was built in the newly organized District 5, called Barelas, and the original school in District 1, now called Next San Jone, became known as the Yest San Jone School. The confusion as to the correct name of the original school may be the result of the fact that the newer school retained the title of the district, Barelas, shereas that of the first school was changed to West San Jose.

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interviewed by the investigator and from the thesis 20 of Brother Bernildus it was learned that in 1885 the Sisters of Charity opened a public school financed by the Territory in San Miguel. At that time there were about 70 pupils in grades 1-8. One department of this institution was tuitional for children from the Ribera section, some of whom boarded at the school, but the majority of pupils were day students from San Miguel. The pastor, Father Foyet, had invited them to teach there, but with the death of Father Foyet five or ten years later the Sisters left San Miguel and the school was temporarily abandoned.

For further developments in the history of education in the San Edguel-Ribera area the reader is referred to the section of this work devoted to the contributions of the Sisters of the Sorrowful Eather.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 66.

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That the Society of Jesus, an order of priests better known as the Jesuit Fathers, or Jesuits, taught in New Mexico public schools is not definitely known, but there is some evidence to show that they were elected to teach in 1883 in Albuquerque. Frior to 1881 the Jesuite were established in the town of Bernalillo, but in that year Archbishep Lamy arranged for an exchange of the diocesan property in Albuquerque for the Jesuit holdings in Bernalillo.

The Society of Jesus still does parish duty in Albuquerque, at San Felipe in Old Town (Old Alburquerque), Saint Francis Xavier, Immaculate Conception, and Saint Charles Borromeo churches. In the mineteenth century the Jesuit Fathers opened Xavier College in Las Vegas which was transferred to Denver and given the name Regis College, shortly after the death of Bishop Lamy, who had invited the Jesuits to teach in the Territory.

Evidence that this order may have been engaged in publication in gathered from /news item copied below: 21

The Board of Commissioners appointed the Christian Brothers to teach in Bernalillo, the Jesuit Fathers in Alburquerque, and the Sisters of Charity in New Albuquerque.

<sup>21</sup> Albuquerque Morning Journal, September 3, 1883.

pulled the fact that is a factor of the second that the court winds of property of the subset of the territory the male and progress divine a real control of the world with the state of

## THE OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW MEXICO

By virtue of the fact that the Ammunciation Academy was founded in 1864 and that the public school which proceeded therefrom was begun in 1868, one may say that the public school conducted by the Sisters of Loretto in Mora is the oldest public school in the State. On the other hand another school taught by the Lorettines, a public school in Bernalillo, may claim this distinction on the grounds that public-school instruction was first given there in 1867, but the school from which the latter developed, the Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, was established eleven years after the scademy at Mora was opened.

The third and fourth eldest public schools are Saint Nicholas School, Bernalillo, which the Christian Brothers founded in 1872, and Our Lady of Mount Carmel School, Secorce, begun in 1879 by the Sisters of Lorette. In both of these schools religious communities commenced to engage in publicachool teaching with the enactment of the school law of 1891.

These four institutions are the only public schools in New Mexico dating from the nineteenth century. As to which is the oldest, this writer takes the position held by the Lorettines, (of. letter quoted on page 15), that the school in Nora rightfully claims this distinction.

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## MORA

The town of Mora, lying about 75 miles north of Las

Vegas and having a predominantly Spanish-American population
recorded in 1940 as 1,140, is situated on New Mexico State

Highway 3. It is the county seat of Nora County.

In 1864 Father Salpointe, parish priest of Mora and later Archbishop of Santa Fe, invited the Sisters of Loretto to establish a school in that town. Accordingly in the fall of the same year the Sisters founded the Annunciation Academy. A separate convent was provided for them.

Sisters moved into the academy, making living conditions very crowded for themselves and for the girls boarding there.

Classes were moved into the adobe building in which the Christian Brothers conducted Saint Mary's College 1865-1884.

At the invitation of the Territory the Sisters in 1888 to teach public-school classes in two rooms of this building.

(This is perhaps one of the reasons why some people feel that Saint Mary's College was partially supported by public funds; of. Page 24.) The Sisters were paid \$200 that term for five months of teaching.

Then for four years, 1888-1902, work was done intermittently on the construction of a new two-story convent.

After the five o'clock Mass every week day morning from spring

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through fall the Sisters would carry adobes to the new site.

On seeing the Sisters thus engaged, the townspeople would assist in the work.

In 1902 the academy classes and those of the public school were moved into the academy building. Six years later the school was graded, and in 1910 three Sisters were engaged in public-school instruction at the academy and two lay teachers were added to the faculty, having charge of rooms in what had been Saint Eary's College.

In 1912, the year that New Mexico achieved statehood, a two-year public high school was started in the academy, and within three years was recognized as such by the State Department of Education. By 1920 the teaching staff consisted of a Sister Frincipal whose office was in the academy building, four Sisters employed there as teachers, and three lay instructors conducting classes in the building formerly occupied by the Christian Brothers.

Until 1922 the public-school authorities had seen fit to make use of the Sisters' academy building, but in that year the county created a new school house with the intention of conducting therein all public-school classes of the town.

However, it developed that the new structure, along with that of the extinct Saint Eary's College, were together just large enough to accommodate the greatly increased enrollment in the elementary grades. Accordingly the meademy continued in the

service of public education, housing the high school which that year was extended to the twelfth grade. Simulteneously the faculty was increased to four Sisters and an equal number of lay teachers.

In 1927 the Nora Public High School was accredited as a four-year senior high school by the State Department of Education, and by that time the teaching staff had increased to eight Sisters and eleven lay teachers. That year, also, a woodworking class was started.

The Sisters were fortunate in securing the services of a very competent vocational teacher, for in the following year a dispute arose concerning the Sisters' having charge of the public school. Some accused the Sisters of offering accdemic instruction exclusively. The county beard and the local ochool directors therefore held a joint meeting to investigate the charge that no vocational work was taught in the Sieters' public school. The Sister Principal appeared before the meeting and requested the gentlemen to henor the school with a visit. In the woodworking classroom the officials beheld for the first time excellent examples of handlereft constructed by the pupils: teachers' docks, pupils' arm-chair decks, and various other articles of home and school furniture. (This worker was assend at the perfection of a hend-made alter rail in the Sisters' chapal, which the Sisters explained was made by volunteers in the seedsorking class under the direction of

new to the second of the present instructor, Mr. Martinez, who is recognized in his trade as a master carpenter throughout the State.) After inspecting the work done by the pupils a non-Catholic member of the county board became the leader of a successful movement to retain the Sisters in status quo.

In 1938 the county erected another school house in Bora, intended as a high-school building, but when the school opened in the fall of that year classes were held in four buildings: the academy, the former Saint Bary's College, the structure erected in 1922, and the new building.

For many years prior to 1940 numerous families from the outlying areas had moved into Mora each fall so that their children would have the benefit of better school facilities and of the influence of the Sisters. However, in that year this practice became no longer necessary, for a consolidation took place in the area. Pupils of grades 7-12 commenced to be transported by school busses from Guadalupe, Chacon, Buena Vista, and Carmon to the Mora public schools.

Two years later a fire destroyed the two-story convent erected from 1888-1902. Consequently the Sisters again were forced to save into the academy and to conduct their public-school classes in the structure erected by the county in 1938 and their academy classes in Saint Mary's, which arrangement exists at the present time.

In 1943 that part of the Bora public school system conducted by the Lorettines may well have been able to boast of the faculty with the greatest number of years of experience per teacher in the State, for of seven Sisters employed six had 35 and the other 28 years' experience.

During World War II the pupils of the Worm schools worked extensively on patriotic drives such as the collection of scrap metal, the National War Fund, and the Red Cross.

The town of Bernalillo is situated on Federal Highway 85 about 17 miles north of Albuquerque and has a population recorded in 1940 as 3,000, mostly Spanish American. It is one of the older towns in New Mexico, having been visited by the Spanish in the sixteenth century.

The information concerning the Bernalillo public school set forth here was collected by the present principal of the school and attached to the material from which that to be found in the Appendix was transcribed:

When the public school began in 1887 there were only two Sisters employed, but as the school grow the number of Sisters increased. Lest year (1944-1945) five Sisters taught the elementary grades, and the high-school faculty consisted of seven Sisters and two full-time secular teachers, besides the registered nurse who taught home nursing and several assistants who helped in the automobile-mechanics classes.

The Sisters have always met the qualifications required by the State. The past year's faculty contained one Sister with a Doctor's degree, one Sister with a Master's degree, and five Sisters with Bachelors' degrees in the high school, and in the elementary grades four Sisters with Bachelors' degrees and one Sister requiring just a few credit hours work for a similar degree.

The Sisters have always received salaries allowed the

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Sandoval County teachers, which have varied from year to year.

Moreover, they have taught all the subjects required by the

State Department of Education, and in addition: desestic

acience, physical education, automotive mechanics, and the

past year, a course in home sursing.

The information to follow was secured in a conversation with Sister Mary Ellen, S. L., the principal, in a recent (1945) interview. (For the early history of the Lorettine foundations at Bernalillo the reader is referred to Pages 173-180 which contain material copied from the Annals compiled at those institutions.)

In 1940 the Sernalillo High School joined the New Mexico State High School athletic Association. There were 161 high-school pupils and 163 elementary-school children in the 1943-1944 school year, and the faculty consisted of 13 Sisters and one lay teacher.

The following scholastic term (end in the case of most of the other schools mentioned in this work, the most recent) the enrollment reached 342, of whom 173 were high-school students. There was one less Sister and one more lay tencher on the faculty than the previous year. During the 1945-1946 term 359 pupils enrolled, including 172 in high school, and the teaching staff consisted of eleven Sisters and four lay instructors.

in physical education, home nursing, domestic science, first aid, and sutemotive mechanics. Students of the Bernalillo schools took part throughout the second World War in bond drives, Red Cross, and other patriotic activities. The new home-sconomics building, the seat of much of this activity, contains five rooms and was erected in 1945.

One faculty member each month writes an article for The Register, a newspaper published weekly by the archdiccese of Santa Fe and the diocese of Denver, El Paso, and
Gallup. The Bernalillo High School can also boast that
about 150 of its former students served in the armed forces
during the war and that Mr. Joe Montoya, State Senator, and
a great number of teachers and other leaders of their communities are graduates of the school.

THE RESERVE TO SERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE RESERVE TO SERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O The state of the s was and the property of the first time and a property of the first property of SOCORRO

The town of Socorro lies in the Rio Grande Valley at the junction of Federal Highways 60 to the west and 85 to the north and south. It is the county seat of Secorro County, with a population recorded in 1940 as 3,712, slightly more than half of which is Spanish-American.

Sister Welatina, Superior of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Convent and Principal of Our Lady of Mount Carmel School, Socorro, who conducted this investigator on a trip to the Lorettine foundations at Santa Fe, Taos, and Mora, submitted the data to follow concerning the history of her school from 1935 to the present. Information that pertains to the early history of the school was gathered from Sisters Augelica, William Arm, and Malachy, already quoted in this study.

Statements made in regard to conditions in Socorro town and county are derived from conversations with "old timere" and observations of the worker who taught in the county and in nearby Catron County for a period covering more than two and one-half years.

In 1879 the Sisters of Loretto opened the convent and school of Our Lady of Hount Carmel in Secorce. It was primarily a day school for girls of the village; however, a small number of boarders were sametimes accepted from the outlying sections. In 1891 with the establishment of the Territorial Public School System of which the present state school system is a product, the Sisters agreed to the

the constitution of all sections in the ac-

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 petition of the Territory to admit public-school students to their school.

public school. By the close of this period the Sisters were no longer giving public-school instruction in their own buildings; the town (or county) had erected a small building for purposes of public education in grades 1-6. Then from 1904-1908 Sister Malachy worked in a similar situation there. However, in the latter year a different arrangement was made by the school board. The Sisters withdrew to their private school, Our Lady of Mount Carmel, which had continued to serve as a combined parochial and private institution since the beginning.

Di 1935 there was question of the withdrawal of the Sisters of Leretto from Secorro because of financial difficulties. Some members of the Knights of Columbus went to Senta Fe to consult the Archbishop, and he in turned applied to the State Board of Education to have part of the Sisters' school in Secorro included in the public school system. As a result of his request, two public-school classrooms were opened that year in Our Ledy of Hount Carmel School for the first and second grades.

For seven years the Sisters taught these public-school classes in their own buildings and received rent for the rooms from the town board. In 1942 when space was available at the public-school buildings the two Sisters were expected to teach

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there or else relinquish the rent for the rooms. The Sisters preferred to forego the rent, so public-school teaching continued in the convent building.

The Sisters' salary schedule for the past twelve years has ranged from \$80 to \$130 per month, the present salary for each teacher. The following is quoted verbatim from the paper submitted by Sister Belatina, "Agreeable relations have always been had between the Sisters teaching in the public school and the officials and others in charge."

The table on the following page reflects approximate figures for the enrollment and average daily attendance in the two public-school rooms in Our Lady of Bount Carmel School from 1935-1945.

And the state of t AND THE RESIDENCE SERVICE STREET, STREET, AND ADDRESS. APPROXIMATE FIGURES OF ENROLLMENT AND AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC-SCHOOL CLASSROOMS OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL

SCHOOL YEAR	FIRSTBGRADE		SECOND GRADE	
	Enrollment	A. D. A.	Enrollment	A. D. A.
1935-1936	32	29.85	36	34.20
1936-1937	40	37.00	38	35.90
1937-1938	42	40.60	40	38.75
1938-1939	38	36.90	37	36.00
1939-1940	40	39.15	36	34.70
1940-1941	38	37.20	34	32.50
1941-1942	40	38.75	38	36.15
1942-1943	40	37.40	38	35.65
1943-1944	40	38.30	36	34.70
1944-1945	40	38.60	35	32.80

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#### BERNALILLO

The following account of the early days of the Brothers of the Christian Schools is taken from the book<sup>22</sup>

<u>Seventy-Five Years of Service</u>, 1859-1934, written anonymously by Brother Bernildus, the present principal of Saint Michael's College, Santa Fe:

In October 1872 Brother Botulph (President of Saint Michael's College and member of the Territorial Board of Education) was requested by Don Jose Leandro Peren 23 of Bernalille to send two Brothers to open a school. This generous benefactor of the people of Bernalillo, whose son, Juan Perea, and two nephews Eugenio and Benicio Peres had been educated at Saint Michael's College, was anxious to procure for the poor children of Bernalillo the advantages that his son and nephews had enjoyed in Santa Fe. In making his request the old gentlemen told Brother Botulph, "It is not for me that I want the Brothers but it is for the poor people of Bernalille who have not the means to send their children to higher schools and colleges." This disinterested charity touched the heart of Brother Botulph who promised to open the school as soon as Brothers could be obtained. Don Jose Leandro offered to defray the expenses of getting the Brothers to come to New Marico.

\* . . As there was no school building in Bernalillo Mr. Peres offered the Brothers half of his ewn dwelling. The proposal was satisfactory and on December 3, 1872 Brother Botulph and three Brothers reached Bernalillo. Three days later (the Feastday of Saint Michelas) St. Michelas School was opened under the direction of Brother Galmier Joseph, one of the pioneers of Saint Michael's

<sup>22</sup> Anon., a Brother of the Christian Schools, op. cit., pp. 96-101.

Don Jose Leandro Perez is the benefactor of education in Bernalillo who also invited the Sisters of Loretto to open a school in 1874 and who deeded the Sisters some land and his home for a convent.

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<sup>144</sup> days are property with the real party of the contract of the con-

College (founded October, 1859). 92 pupils ranging from the age of seven to that of twenty-six attended school the first year.

The accommodations in the home of Mr. Peres were only temporary, yet they were used until 1875. In January of that year a meeting of the townspeople was called at the house of Candelario Estrada, Justice of the Peace. At this meeting means were taken to procure a piece of land and material with which to build a new school. Don Jose Leandro Peres promised to furnish all the lumber from his own saw mill, and also a carpenter. Each man of the town was to furnish 200 adobes laid on the wall, and all were to work successively on the building. The sheriff, Don Pedro A. Valdez, was to take care of assigning the work. Each person was to contribute according to his means for the purchase of such things as could not be provided locally. Don Jose Leandro offered to cover all expenses that would remain. Brother Botulph was appointed by the committee to be the architect of the new school. It was determined that the Archbishop (John B. Lamy of Santa Fe) would be asked for permission to build the school on the land which Father Thomas Aquinas Hayes had purchased for that purpose and deeded to the Archbishop. The requested permission was gladly given and work began at once. Under the direction of the sheriff each citizen of Bernalille fulfilled his part of the agreement to the letter. The work was completed in May, 1875, and on June 1, the Brothers moved into their new building, which was one story high, containing three large classrooms and several smaller rooms for the use of the Brothers.

Built and organized by such generous co-operation the school was to produce excellent results. Brother Galmier was replaced by Brother Gabriel who successfully guided the school for thirty years. He improved the school and property, and directed the establishment with great wisdom. He is (1934) still remembered by the older people of Bernalillo as a devout religious and a capable administrator. He held various positions of trust in the county, which he filled to the satisfaction of all. He was a member of the Board of Examiners for teachers, and for ten years a member of the County Board of Directors.

From the beginning the school was supported by the meagre contributions of the students and the generous donations of Er. Perez. In 1891 when the New Mexico Public School System was established Brother Gabriel turned the school over to the county administration to be fimanced by county funds. To the present time the Brothers' school in Bermalille continues to be a public school. . . .

In recent years a petition was circulated for the opening of a public school that would be entirely non-sectarian. The petition was granted; a school erected and three Therefore a state of a typical different foundation of the second distribution of the second distribut

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teachers employed. But the children, even those of the petitioners, and the non-Catholics, continued to go to the school of the Brothers. The enrollment increasing each year, it was found necessary in 1929 to erect a new school building. The people of the neighboring towns have worked out a privately maintained transportation system to take their children to and from the Bernalillo school, and this in spite of the fact that each of the towns has its own school. It is remarkable that of the four schools (Saint Nichael's College, Santa Fe, Saint Mary's College, Mora, a school in Taos, and La Salle Institute, Las Vegas) opened by the Brothers in New Mexico, outside of Santa Fe, that of Bernalillo is the only one that is still functioning.

(Eleven years after the publication of the volume from which the above was taken the Brothers have started a drive for funds with which to build a Catholic college or university in New Mexico.) The Brothers' school in Bernalillo is an elementary school for boys. It is the custom of the Christian Brothers wherever possible to teach only boys and men. The school has been accredited for many years by the State Department of Education. The boys of this school during World War II collected 40 tons of scrap iron and five tons of scrap rubber. They also participated extensively in drives to sell Defense Bonds and Stamps.

In answer to a questionsaire addressed to Brother Alfred, Principal of Saint Nicholas Public School, the data presented immediately preceding and to follow were secured. The faculty for the 1945-1946 school year of this institution consists of eight Brothers, of whom one has the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts, one the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, four the degree of

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Bachelor of Arts, and two Brothers, three and one-half years of college work completed. The teaching experience of the Brothers ranges from one with 23 years to three with three years and two Brothers with one year's experience. Six of the Brothers possess Master Teacher's Elementary certificates and the other two have Professional Elementary certificates. Their salary schedule varies from \$1600 to \$2000 per year.

The table to follow reflects the number of pupils enrolled and Brethers on the faculty of Saint Nicholas Public School for the years from 1935 to 1945.

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TABLE II

## STATISTICS OF ENROLLISHT AND PACULTY OF SAINT NICHOLAS PUBLIC SCHOOL

SCHOOL-YEAR	ENHOLIAMENT	PAGULAY
1935-1936	280	9
1936-1937	260	9
1937-1938	225	9
1935-1939	203	
1939-1940	225	8
1940-1941	240	9
1941-1942	240	9
1942-1941	249	9
1943-1944	211	9
1944-1945	195	8
1945-1946	250	8

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#### CHAPTER IV

RELIGIOUS COLUMNITIES WITH SEVERAL EXTANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### I. SISTERS OF SAINT FRANCIS

### A. DENVER, COLORADO, PROVINCE

#### PENA BLANCA

Pena Blanca is one of those quaint little SpanishAmerican villages still numerous in New Mexico, where the
mad rush for greedy gain and the hurried bustle of modern
civilization have not penetrated to disturb the quiet, calm
life of its poor but gay and contented people. It lies 27
miles west of Santa Fo, the state capital, in the large,
fertile valley of the Rio Grande del Norte.

In marked contrast to the pueblo-type structures in the town stands a large, two-story, eleven-room building. At first these rooms included the three immense, well-lighted, airy classrooms, the dwelling rooms of the Sisters, and accommodations for boarders. It lies in the center of town, across the street from the parish church and convento, that is, the priest's rectory.

The people of Pena Blanca, numbering about 400, are Spanish-Americans having a goodly mixture of Indian blood in their veins. From the Community Chronicles, which are a

Community Chronicles, Poor Sisters of Saint Francis Seraph of the Perpetual Adoration, originally of Lafayette, Indiana, now with headquarters at Saint Joseph Convent, 2825 West 32nd Avenue, Denver 11, Colorado.

by the Sisters of the order, the Poor Sisters of Saint

Francis of the Perpetual Adoration, Denver Province, the
following paragraph is quoted describing the people of this
town:

Upon entering a home the proprietor will tell you that the house is yours, and when he says, "Su casa do usted, Senor," it is usually yours for all the uses of an honest guest, and to an extent that does not obtain between host and guest in any other part of our country. The best room in the house is for the stranger, and when there is no best room and perhaps but one bed, the stranger is kindly forced to make use of it, whilst the host will sleep on the floor.

This high quality of hospitality is prevalent in Pena Blanca even now.

The school is in the charge of the Franciscan Sisters mentioned above, whose Notherhouse at the time of their coming to New Mexico in 1904 was situated in Lafayette, Indiana, but which has since been transferred to the Nestern Province, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado. The efficiency of these teachers as well as their devotedness to the work they have undertaken in Pena Blanca is plainly shown in the success of their labors.

The children are well-behaved, regular in their attendance both at school and church, neatly dressed, and all over nine years of age can now speak, read, and write both the English and their native Spanish Languages. But it has not always been thus.

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For lack of educational advantages previous to the Sisters' coming the people were rather illiterate and, possibly because of their restricted diet and the influence of the warm climate, naturally slow and unprogressive. There was in later years, but still prior to the arrival of the Sisters, a small district school with a few children in attendance for three months a year at most, while the rest of the year was spent eith the goats and sheep or at home without a thought for study.

Santo Domingo, a nearby Indian Pueble, was raised to the status of a parish with a resident priset the Franciscan Fathers took over the work. As little good could be expected from the then existent educational system, the Franciscans, sociang the mood of the hour, put forth all their effects towards securing good teachers for the children and the opening of a parochial school. The first few years passed by in their planning and begging and in nursing hopes for the future.

Then in 1904 the Franciscan Sisters volunteered to emigrate from Indiana for this purpose. The prospects were not rosy and the inducements even less inviting. Commenting on this subject the aforementioned <u>Opronicles</u> reveals

Still, for the lave of God and the selvation of souls, these courageous women were willing to undergo any sacrifices. Large, well-paying fields of labor were open to them back East; pricate were applying for their services in wealthy parishes, but, like true followers of the poor and humble Saint Francis, they preferred to labor for the poor and neglected.

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An adobe house similar to its low, umpretentious neighboring buildings was hastily fitted out for the Sisters by the application of a new coat of plaster to hide the dirt and squalor and a new layer of mud on the roof to stop the leakage. A few necessary articles of furniture were generously denated by the poor people, which helped to conceel the barrenness of the building.

A train trip of more than a thousand miles and then sixty miles overland brought the Sisters to their new home at Pena Blanca. The tiresome drive over the sandy desert road, the small poverty-stricken village, the low, squat houses, their own humble residence, scantily furnished, and the absence of life and animation on all sides did not create first impressions that were very favorable. A visit to the school the next day added new weight to burden their buoyant missionary spirits.

They found two buildings at their disposal which were to be used as schools, both of which were in poor condition, and the neglect of years had added to the squalor of their appearance. One was situated about three hundred yards south of the Sisters' house and the other a little more than a mile north. Both were small adobe huts of one room, containing a few old benches, a rickety table serving as a teacher's desk, a number of broken windows, and walls robbed of most of the whitewash. They had been not infrequently remted out as dence halls, the proceeds going to the district school fund, and as

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consequences of the nights' revelry the floors were encrusted with dirt and fragments of the shattered windows.

"Still the people were overjoyed at having the Sisters with them," the same Chronicles discloses, and were most willing to help the religious as best they could. The reems were scrubbed, new whitemash brightened the walls, and new glass was placed in the windows. A buggy or wagon was at the door of the Sisters' house every morning to take them to the upper school.

Thus the regime of the Sisters in the school of Pena Blanca commenced. Ten months of schooling were introduced at once, but the district paid the Sisters for only three months thereof out of the seamon school fund. In order to subsist the other sonths of the year the Sisters collected from the people whatever they could raise for their support.

A marked change soon manifested itself in the children; the parents were delighted in the work of the Bisters, and the progress made by their children, and the fame of the Penn Blanca School began to spread throughout the neighboring villages, fifty, eighty, and even a hundred miles distant.

Thus read the <u>Chronicles</u>; but conditions were soon to change. After some time the buggy failed to make its regular appearance at the door, and the Sisters going to the upper school were obliged to hire a conveyance to reach school or else to make the trip afoot, which in time of rain or snow was not a pleasant task.

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Nor was the walk to school the only hardship encountered by the Sisters. When it rained, the roof being unable to shed water fast enough, the rain dripped through and formed puddles on the floor. In the winter after a snow-storm a Sister would be seen on the roof sweeping off the melting snow to prevent it from filtering through the ceiling below. Fuel became scarce at times. Wood being the only material both for cooking and heating, when the supply would be used up, many an hour for the Sisters was passed in the cold, cheerless house without even the comfort of a fire.

belp from the district was withdrawn, and the Sisters were left to their own resources. Still they managed at times to collect as much as sixteen dollars from the people. During the first year and more of such trials and suffering, plans were being constantly made and ways conceived of obtaining means to erect a new school building and Sisters' convent nearer the church, with more room and conveniences, worthy of the title "school."

after repeated appeals by the pastor of the church urging the people to help with labor if not funds, gradually the whole town became alive to the situation. Stones were hauled, ground broken, and the foundation laid for a new building, the pastor contributing with manual as well as supervisory labor. But then for nearly a year the work

remained idle for the want of funds, while the foundation had ample time to settle and become solid.

During the summer of 1906 Father Albert (the Reverend Albert Daeger, O. F. H., later Archbishop of Santa Fe) while on a trip East collected funds for the new school. The Most Reverend Archbishop Peter Bourgade had aided the pastor with a large donation and, as a last recourse, help was solicited from the Cetholic Extension Society, which generously responded with a gift of two hundred dollars.

with this money on hand the work was resumed on September 1, 1907, and, with the help of some of the people, but mainly through the manual labor of the priests and Brothers of the monastery, the new school was rapidly pushed to completion and was solemnly dedicated on Easter Sunday, April 21, 1908.

puring the period from 1904-1908 the Sisters went to Bernalillo to take state examinations qualifying them to teach in the public schools for the three-months school term. Seven other months the Sisters taught for charity.

In 1908 when the school was built, some of the rooms were set aside for the Sisters' living quarters. By 1923 the Sisters' chapel had to be given up for classroom purposes and a smaller room made into a chapel. This condition of compestion increased until by 1930 the Sisters had relinquished one room after another, with the result that some of them

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were obliged to sleep on the porch or in the attic. In 1930, therefore, a one-story adobe house with six rooms and a small cellar was purchased at a cost of \$3,250. In 1931 this was enlarged to seven rooms, pantry and bath being added. The Sisters again contributed to the cost and did much of the scrubbing, sandpapering, varnishing, and other manual labor.

The Sisters contributed \$5,332.50 toward the purchase and addition to their home in 1930. Since then they have borne the cost of maintenance and repair, amounting to more than \$100 annually. The total cost of repairs within the past fifteen years has amounted to approximately \$3,500, including the installation of electric lights, a water pump, refrigeration, and seeme facilities, erection of a fence to enclose the property, stuccoing of the buildings, and having the roof repaired about every five years because of the intense heat.

At least four county school superintendents in office at various times have received their education at the Pena Blanca School, either in elementary or high school or both. Mr. Remero Ortiz, present county superintendent, comes from this school, as does State Senator Jos Montoya, at least 25 teachers, a number of surses and stemographers, and three students at Saint Thomas Seminary, Denver.

In addition to carrying on the public-education program at Pena Blanca, the Sisters stationed there have conducted classes in religion in the outlying missions: Sile, Cochiti,

Domingo, Domingo Junction, and La Bajada. Some of these were discontinued when busses began to bring the school children from these places to the Pena Blanca school.

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Guba is eighty-six miles from Albuquerque and sixtyeight miles from Bernalillo, the nearest railroad station.

It is situated in a valley in the heart of mountains. As
in most towns of New Mexico, the houses are built of adobe,
though here and there stands a frame dwelling. The population of Cuba in 1934 was 230, and in 1940, 1,051.

The largest buildings are the church and school, both constructed of adobe and cemented on the outside, giving them a finished, durable appearance. This town looked much the same on August 28, 1916, when two old Fords with the Reverend Father Hartman and three Sisters of the Community of the Poor Sisters of Saint Francis Scraph of the Perpetual Adoration left Saint Anthony Orphanage, Albuquerque, to found the Cuba Public School. At fifteen minutes before midnight the pioneers, weary from hardships encountered on the mountain roads, were welcomed into Cuba by only the smile of the moon. It took a great deal of effort and noise to arouse the Reverend Father Camillus Fangmann and the Rovered Brothers Liber and Julian. To Father Camillus' hospitality the party owed their first luncheon and sleeping quarters in Cuba. The Sisters having arrived before their home was furnished, their sleeping facilities were limited to a spreading of alfafa and some rugs upon the bare floor.

Since that time the most prominent structure added to the town has been the school building, built in 1930, and in all and there were seen as the common terminate seems of the continu

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which classes were first held during September of that year. It is a large, adobe, two-story structure with a full-eized basement and a spacious attic. This attic has been used for boarders' dormitories. The Sisters' living quarters, dining room, kitchen, and sleeping rooms, are on the first floor, together with four classrooms. On the second floor are the Sisters' chapel, high-school classrooms, and three elementary-school classrooms.

The Cuba Public School has participated extensively in purchases of War Bonds and Defense Stamps and in similar drives. In the spring of 1945 a first-aid course was added to the high-school curriculum. This course was also given to the teachers and residents of the town.

The Sisters have always met state certification requirements, and the school has a high standing. Often at great expense and sacrifice the Sisters have attended the conventions of the New Mexico Education Association and county teachers' meetings, at which they have frequently demonstrated and reported. They have also assisted the county superintendents in preparing schedules, planning curricula, and in other administrative and supervisory functions.

The preceding information came from the <u>Chronicles</u> and that to follow was derived from information collected from interviews with former students and faculty members of the Cuba school. The alumni of this institution include

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members of various professions and other estimable walks of life: Sisters, teachers, nurses, and officers in the armed forces of the United States.

Besides carrying on the work of public instruction at Cuba, the Sisters have gone weekly to various cutlying missions to teach Christian dectrine to the children.

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AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Lumberton is a small, picturesque place situated in the northern part of the State, less than six miles from the Colorado border and about one-third the distance across the State from the Arisana state line. As implied in the name of the town, the lumber industry originally offered the majority of the population their chief means of livelihood. At the time the town was developing both native Spanish-Americans and English-speaking people were found there. But by 1940 the population of 175 was almost entirely Spanishapeaking.

Stately evergreen trees stud the surrounding sountainour country and sloping landscape. It is a station on the
Denver and his Grands western hailroad, and the quaint, disinutive lessentive which winds its twisting way through the
canyon on narrow-gauge tracks adds to the appeal which
Lumberton holds for the artist and lover of natural beauty.
Although it holds such appeal throughout the year, the town
is especially a beautiful spot during the winter when snow
covers the neighboring mountains and slopes.

In 1895 a French missionary priest, the Reverend
Father Antonio, built the first church there. Shen Father
Sixtus, O. F. H., heard that the Provincial of the Poor
Sisters of Saint Francis Scraph of the Perpetual Adoration,
Sister Josepha, was in Denver, he left insediately and when

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he arrived in Denver he pleaded all day with Sister Josepha until she finally agreed to send Sisters in September.

In August, 1920, three Sisters came to Lumberton, two teachers and one housekeeper. At first they lived in a dilapidated old house, but soon Father Sixtus had a new sevenroom building for them. They taught in an old public-school
building. It had but a single partition and the teachers
could hear each other all day long. Mr. Mercure, one of the
school directors, worked hard to obtain permission for the
Sisters to teach in the public school in Lumberton.

There is no record of the first enrollment, but history reports that in the summer of 1924 Father Barnabas erected a better school building with four classrooms and a hall above.

At first there was no salary paid to the teachers for the months of January through May. School was to close at the end of February, but the people were willing to do what they could to keep the Sisters at work teaching. Some gave money; others, groceries, wheat, and work. Some of this unpaid salary was given to the teachers at a later date.

Later the teachers were paid according to the graduated salary schedules of Rio Arriba County. Thence until about 1940 the Sisters were always paid for only seven months of school, whereas they kept school open for eight months.

In addition to this, the Sisters in 1942 had their home remodeled and enlarged, as they had been sleeping in the

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hour readestic and make the read that you have been been at any other bottom and

attic and had had no running water nor electric lights. The community of Sisters contributed to the defraying of this expense from their chest, sending a mechanic and his helper from Denver to install plumbing, bathroom, electric wiring and refrigeration system, sewage facilities, and so forth. The cost to the Sisters of this modernization was more than one thousand dollars.

A lesser expense was also paid by the Sisters in 1934, when a cistern was installed for the school building and the Sisters' house, at a cost of \$250. Since 1942 the Sisters have also contributed more than a thousand dellars each year from their aggregate salaries toward parish support in Lumberton.

In 1940 at the request of the county board of education a high school was started in the town. There was one classroom arranged in an old beer parlor, the Blue Ragle, in which there was no equipment, except a few old deaks, a stowe, and the large plate glass windows in the front. One Sister with some of the children cleaned up the place and did some painting. They repaired the front-sidewalk boards which had been broken through in places.

The following year, since only one room was available in the Blue Eagle Cafe, the school directors rented a large room in the old Garcia house, across the streat from the Reverend Father's residence. This place was also in very poor

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condition, but it was soon cleaned up so that one room could be used for school purposes.

Records show that there have been regular annual entertainments given by the Lumberton school children. The Sisters have attended all county and state teachers' conventions and meetings. The Sisters attend summer colleges every year, and have always met all requirements as to certification.

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On Federal Highway 66, about sixty miles west of albuquerque, lies the old village of San Fidel. The people of this town are extremely peor and in 1940 numbered about 200, almost all of whom are a mixture of Spanish and Indian descent. Except for its age, the place can boast of no other remarkable feature.

The Poor Sisters of Saint Francis Scraph of the Perpotual Adoration arrived in San Fidel September 1, 1921. They had come by train from Albuquerque to Laguna, the nearest station, situated sixteen miles from their new home. The Reverand Father Robert Kalt, pestor of San Fidel, met them with his Ford. Three Sisters started the mission at San Fidel. Their home was an old adobe house of four rooms, the oratory, dormitory, storeroom, and combination kitchen and refectory.

School opened September 9, with an enrollment of about forty or fifty, in the old district school building some four or five city blocks from the Sisters' home. There were two classrooms, one housing grades 1-4 and the other grades 5-7. Schools were closed the first week in October because of an epidemic of dipatheria, but respensed again later in the term.

In 1924 school opened in a new building, a large, square, adobe structure, cemented on the outside, one half of which is used for classrooms and the other half for the Sisters' living quarters, both upstairs and down. The Sisters moved in on October 2, after having helped with the varnishing.

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It is a good, substantial structure with hardwood floors. The water supply was brought up through the basement by means of a rubber hose. It is equipped with an auditorium in which graduation exercises are held annually.

Through a donation of \$250 from one of the Sisters' relatives, twenty-eight desks were purchased for the lower grades in 1927. Up to that time there had been only two long tables and chairs used for the children. Four years later members of the Third Order of Saint Francis gave a donation to the Sisters by which new ladders were bought for the playground.

was finally obtained to have a Sister for the position.

During the early part of the 1941-1942 school year Mrs. M. A. Gilbert, Valencia County school supervisor, visited the San Fidel school. She spent the entire morning in observation, and at the close of the school day she expressed her appreciation of the work that the pupils had accomplished. She remarked that it was always a pleasure for her to visit the public schools taught by the Sisters, as the children's work is far superior to that done by pupils of lay teachers. She also commented favorably upon the cleanliness and general appearance of the classrooms.

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On November 18, the same year, Mr. Garcia, president of the county board of education, accompanied by Mr. Galbadón, county superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Gilbert, county school supervisor, visited the San Fidel school and praised the work displayed. Moreover, on August 27, the following year, the Sisters again heard the Valencia County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Galbadon, express his preference and approval of public schools under the supervision of the Sisters. He repeated this opinion the following October to the children while on a visit to the school.

Sugar rationing and processed-foods rationing registrations were held at the San Fidel school, to which work the
Sisters volunteered their efforts. Moreover, in addition to
the work of public instruction at San Fidel, the Sisters have
given instruction weekly to the children of Subero. They
average about thirty instructions each week. They also have
assisted the Reverend Fathers in their missionary work by
providing the music, playing and singing for fiestes and other
celebrations in several missions, preparing children for First
Holy Communion, and in similar activities.

From their aggregate salaries since 1942 the Sisters have contributed over one thousand dollars toward the support of the parish. They have also obtained numerous gifts of clothing, money, Christmas presents from friends back East, and so forth, for the school children; the people, it should be remembered, are extremely poor.

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Records show that the Sisters have regularly attended and participated in programs of state and county teachers' meetings and conventions; the Sisters have always been certified by the State Department of Education.

This province of Franciscan Sisters also conduct
Saint Mary's Hospital and the Sacred Heart School in Gallup
and Saint Anthony's Boys' Home in Albuqueque, the rooms of
which were used Saint Francis Summer College and its successor, the archdicesean organization known as the Catholic
Teachers College of New Mexico. About sixty orphans are
accommodated at Saint Anthony's. Secred Heart School is a
state-accredited perochial elementary and high school which
during the 1944-1945 school year enrolled 747 pupils. The
faculty of this institution gave religious instruction after
school hours to 783 public-school students of Gallup and
vicinity.

The Reverend Nother Basilia, O. S. F., Superior at the Motherhouse of these Sisters, Saint Joseph Convent, Denver, provided the opportunity for the Sister Ristorian to copy from their <u>Community Chronieles</u> (cf. feetnote on page 51) the material from which in turn most of the material appearing thus far in this chapter was transcribed.

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## PARK VIEW

about 95 miles north and a little west of Santa Fe is situated the small term of Park View, which in 1940 was recorded as having a population of 500, predominantly Spanish-American. As one approaches this place from Santa Fe along U. S. Highway 84, it is first seen below and to the left, for the descent into the fertile Chama Valley at this point is steep and is reached very abruptly. To the right, set off from the read by a few feet, a beautiful grotto erected in honor of the Blessed Virgin attracts the traveler's attention,—but often when it is most necessary to concentrate on safely descending the pass. Overlooking the pleasant town from the northeast is the almost perpetually snow—capped Brazos Peak rising sejestically 11,274 feet.

The Reverend Father Turibius, C. F. H., of the Cincinnati Province asked for Sisters in 1918 to teach in a local
school. The Nother General of the Sisters of the Third Order
of Saint Francis, Oldenburg, Indiana, complied with his request by sending three teachers and one Sister houskeeper.
This new community of four moved into an adobe house across
the street from the small district school and about 200 yards
from the parish church, San Jose. The reads were aloughs in
wet weather and in winter the snow was semetimes four to five
feet deep as the Sisters tred between home and school or shurch.

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An elementary school was conducted in the district school building. There was also an attempt to start a high school by the Sister Principal, who had several pupils for high-school subjects. For many years the Sisters clung to their dream of establishing a high school. But finally when free school-bus transportation was realized the idea was given up, for in the nearby county seat, Tierra Amarilla, a few miles distant, the Sisters opened a high school under the Rio Arriba County Board of Education.

In the meantime a new school building was pleaned and erected, with Father Florentine Mayer lending manual labor as well as supervision. The money used in the construction of this building was raised through gifts from the people of Park View, donations of friends, and the help of the Sisters. At first it was pleaned to include a boarding as well as a day school. Before the school house was completed Father Mayer was transferred and it remained in an unfinished state for a number of years. Subsequently the district school was moved into this new building, and the plan of maintaining a boarding school was dropped.

Between 1924 and 1930 the enrollment increased, --as did the need for repair of the building. By this time the roof was considered unsafe and accordingly the Reverend Aloysius Albrecht had it stucceed and had supports put in the attic to strengthen the roof. He also had a better water

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and light system installed with the assistance of the Reverend Father Titus Gehring.

Moreover, at about this time the old church building was abandoned and the basement of the school was used as a temporary church. Then about five or more years later a new church was erected during the time Father Theodosius Meyer was paster. The basement rooms of the new church were used as additional rooms for school activities, both social and instructional.

Early in its history the new school was designated by the state rural supervisor as one for observation by teachers from other districts. By 1937 the Les Brasos school was consolidated with the Park View District 18 of Rio Arriba County. The school building was kept clean by the Sisters, aided by sweepers who came in daily to clean the floors. Occasional repair jobs were done by the pastor, but the Sisters did all the rest of the work.

The rent paid by the county averaged about \$200 yearly, an emount insufficient to cover the expenses of upkeep had not the Sisters done the work themselves without charge. From 1943 to the present time Sister Rita Marie, the principal, has carried on an extensive program of improving the interior of the building. She used the Sisters' guest room and reception room for a large classroom, put in a lunch room and reading room, had improvements made on the water supply system and

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toilst facilities, and out of the basement of an adjoining building constructed a room for the beginners.

With the addition of a lunch room in 1944, a hot-lunch program was started. To support this program and to defray the cost of repairs the receipts from social events held by the school were used along with timely donations made by the Sisters.

The Sisters also made regular visits to schools conducted by lay teachers for the purpose of giving instruction in choir and in a course called Hanners and Horals. Each year the Sisters pay \$250 for the light and water used in their home and in the school building. They gave \$1,000 for the stuccoing, \$600 for a new light and water plant, and, in all, the improvements combined about five or six thousand dollars.

People coming to the convent for help as to clothing, food, or medicine have never been turned away without receiving assistance. Children are encouraged to gain self-confidence by appearing in school plays and other entertainments.

Twelve tone of scrap were gathered for the war effort, and Defense Stamp and War Bond sales were abetted by vigorous drives conducted by the Sisters. Red Cross and the National War Fund campaigns were usually up to their quotas.

Salary schedules have run from \$810 to \$1800 for the principal. In the years when the county could pay for only

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six months of school the Sisters taught for eight months and received no pay for the extra two. In turn, however, they received certificates of indebtedness and waited a year or more for their belated salaries. Then when money was available for eight months' teaching, the Sisters taught for nine, donating their services for the extra month.

Much of the information about the Park View School was obtained through the cooperation with the writer of Sister Rita Rarie, O. S. F., Principal. Incidentally, Sister Rita Marie is a native of Park View. For the remainder of the data concerning this school and for all that to follow dealeding with the Tierra Amerilla School, Sister Mary Eva, O. S. F., about whom more is mentioned on the closing page of the article devoted to that school, is the source.

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Five years after the Bisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis in Oldenburg, Indiana, were invited to teach at the Park View Public School they accepted an invitation to conduct the public school at the county seat of Rio Arriba County, Tierra Azarilla, (the Spanish for "yellow earth"), a place so called because of the predominance of yellow among many other vivid colors in the surrounding landscape.

The town, recorded in 1940 as having a population of about 655, overwhelmingly Spanish-American, is situated on U. S. Highway 84, minety miles north of Santa Fe. The land in this region is fairly fertile, but the growing season is rather short.

built through the work of T. D. Burns, Sr., and B. Hernandez who went from house to house to solicit help for the school. According to the story of some elderly gentlemen of the village, as told to the former principal of the school, Sister Mary Eva, O. S. F., and as related to this writer,—one of her colleagues on the faculty of a teachers' college located in the State,—the teacher at this time taught about four months and then told the board that he had taught reading and writing and knew no more to teach. However, by the time of the first World War instruction was given in the full curriculum suggested by the State Department of Education.

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until the end of the 1922-1923 school year, when application was made to have Sisters come. In response to this request Sisters Reinildis and Generose, two blood sisters as well as members of the same order, came to live in two rooms next to the mission church. They went to neighbors for water and toilet facilities and used the ditch water for laundering. To attend regularly the early Sunday Mass which the padre celebrated at his Park View parish church before going to one of his various missions (of which the Tierra Amarilla chapel was only one), the Sisters spent their week ends at Park View.

In 1922 Mr. Horner had endeavored to establish a high school in the Cipriano Salazar building. Two years later Sister Reinildis tried to centinue the work, and in 1925 Sister Mary Edgar came to carry on the effort. She had eight or nine pupils.

At this time the county erected a new school house with four classrooms and an auditorium. By 1929 the enrollment had increased to 27 in high school and about 150 in the grades. The library had 122 volumes. The total budget was \$7,375, including teachers' salaries which varied among three Sisters and one lay teacher from \$810 to \$1350 for the principal. This figure included an increment for her teaching music.

In 1930 Sister Ethelburg worked hard to build up and classify the library in preparation for an attempt to have

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the school accredited. However, the small number of teachers and the size of the library were drawbacks. The principal's selary was increased to \$1575, with no extra allowance for her music lessons.

The years of the depression, 1931-1934, saw a tem to fifteen per cent decrease in salary. For the first five months of 1932 there was no salary at all, and school was to close at the end of February, but the Sisters taught on until Day with no salary credited them for March and April. They held certificates of indebtedness for their work during Jamuary and February. During the two following school years the Sisters carried on eight months' work in the grades and nine months in high school. However, in October, 1935, the deliaquent salaries, plus interest, were paid.

Things returned to normal in 1936 and salaries were again paid for seven months, while the Sisters taught until May and asked no pay for the extra two months.

Through some of these years the Sisters had more with which to contend than the diminished monetary receipts. Long, severe winters visited Tierra Amarilla in the 1933-1934 and 1936-1937 seasons. During the former the snee was 18 feet deep for valley precipitation and 40 feet for the mountains. The cold was intense; on several occasions the thornometer recorded a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. At such times the Sisters were forced to make their way through open

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fields in piercing winds and waist-deep snow. Throughout all these years the Sisters gave help to those in need of food, clothing, and medicines and to those who suffered from poverty and illness.

In 1935 the auditorium was converted into classrooms. In the following year the high-school pupils of Park View were transported for the first time to Tierra Amerilla, and somewhat later those from Cebolla. To the present time these school busses have rolled over the icy Rio arriba County roads in winter and the muddy, slippery routes which these roads become in spring, and never have they had an accident.

In 1937 a school gymnasium was erected as a W. P. A. project. But within a year the floor corrugated. Accordingly Sister Mary Edgar saked for county and later state aid without success. Finally she appealed to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and shortly a new floor was put in.

In 1940 the Sisters and the pupils held shows to get funds to pay for new school windows. At the same time many band instruments and uniforms were bought, but most pupils who play had instruments of their own. Revertheless, the next year the state superviser discouraged band work, as there was no separate building for practice and according to his opinion the music being played in the school building or gymnasium was too distructing for pupils and teachers engaged in academic work in the same buildings.

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The following year saw many improvements made in the plant and school grounds, the money for the work being raised in part by school activities and in part by district funds. Among other improvements the gymnasium was stuccoed and two strips of cement sidewalk laid. In 1943 a new light plant was bought from a fund of \$500 solicited by the principal as a gift to the school. During the next year new chairs were purchased, 128 feet of three-tier bleachers were bought, the gymnasium floor processed, and siding was bought and placed on the gymnasium walls by the principal and the boys. Help in this matter was received from the School of Inter-American Affairs of the University of New Mexico, as the gymnasium is used as a community center. This year also marked the discovery of a well under four feet of topsoil, 40 feet deep, over which a well-house was built.

In 1944, with the approval of hrs. Marianne Geyer of the State Department of Education, grades seven and eight were included in high school in a re-erganization under a 6-6 plan. The purpose of this change was to allow the children from home and outlying districts to be established in their proper social group at ages above fifteen years.

By this time busses were bringing high-school pupils not only from Park View and Cebolla but also from Las Nutries, Los Brazos, and other points. Some pupils walked to high school from Essenada; a few grade-school pupils also walked

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from that place to school in Tierra Amarilla. Parents who insisted upon having their children under the Sisters' tute-lage either let them walk to school or had them stay in the school town during the winter. It is four or five miles from Ensenada to Tierra Amarilla.

For the past two years La Puente has been consolidated with the Tierra Amarilla School District 17, Rio Arriba County. The El Vade District was recently consolidated with La Puento and is now also a part of the Tierra Amarilla Consolidated School District.

Recently, in 1945, eight and one-half acres were added to the school preparty, on which it is planned to construct an annex or a new school.

Sisters in Tierra Amarilla in eddition to teaching in the public school attend to the cheir, sacristy, and other church work. They go to outlying missions to give instruction in manners and morals to children at Cebolla, Las Mutrias, and Canjilen.

The new addition which the Sisters have made to their home next to the mission chapel at a cost of about \$3,000 adds to the appearance of the torm. They still continue to give food, clothing, and medicines to those in need, and visit the homes and offer their services of one nature or mother to those desiring it. They contribute \$500 yearly to support the church and donate the electric power used in the church.

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## ARAGON

Situated in the southwestern part of the State on New Mexico Highway 12 in Catron County, about 190 miles from Albuquerque, and with a predominantly Spanish-American population of about 350, lies the isolated village of Aragen. The wooded mountains which enclose this canyon town are well known to deer hunters throughout the State. It lies just nine miles west of one of the lowest points in the Continental Divide in New Mexico, and because of the poor roads in that area Aragen is one of the more inaccessible places in the State.

The teachers in the public school there are commonly known as the Franciscan Missionary Sisters, whose correct title is: The Third Order of Saint Francis in Pasto (a villa in Colombia, South America). The status of their foundation that faces Saint Francis Cathedral, Santa Fe, has recently been raised to that of a District Motherhouse.

On September 7, 1938, these Sisters began their first school year in aragen. The school building erected by the county in 1934 had formerly been used by lay teachers and was provided with desks. With a few books brought in by the county superintendent the Sisters began their work. However, this condition was short-lived, for on the night of Rovember 5, eight weeks later, the school building burned to the ground. During the fire the Sisters arose and rushed into the the building to cave what books and furniture they could.

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house the Sisters felt that they must give up some of the rooms from their already overcrowded convent. There was nothing else to do. Accordingly they asked for a few boards from a charitable neighbor and converted two of their private rooms into classrooms. Bardly a moment was lost and very soon everything was ready for school to resume. Fifty pupils were crowded into the space thus provided and the younger children were taught in the sacristy of the parish church, la Iglesia del Santo Bino.

For two years these accommodations remained the same, for neither the county nor the parish had the funds with which to erect a new building. However, on April 1, 1940, the Sisters opened a school building which in the meantime had been constructed on a nearby site by the W. P. A. at a cost of \$10,000.

During these two years the total enrollment in eight grades and the pre-primer varied between 75 and 92. Eleven elementary-school subjects have always been taught here.

High-school pupils of this district are transported to the Reserve Union High School 22 miles to the southwest. About seventy per cent of Aragon School graduates go on to high school, but the pre-Sth-grade pupil-sortality is rather high.

In the years that the Sisters have conducted this school their salary schedule has been consistent with that of

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other teachers in Catron County. Their individual salaries have varied from \$720 that the three Sisters each received in 1938-1940 and that one Sister made up until 1942, to \$1500 which the Sister Principal now earns. There have been three Sisters assigned to this school every year since 1938.

The academic preparation of the Sisters may be fairly approximated by knowing the type of certificate that each one possesses. The Sister Principal, who has taught eleven years, holds a Master Elementary Certificate. Of the other two Sisters one had taught two years and the other completed her first year of teaching at the close of the 1944-1945 school year, and both have Professional Elementary certificates.

In the same school year 92 students enrolled, but as many are shepherds and had to assist during the war with attending to the flocks, the average daily stiendance was just a fraction over 80. Evidence of the appreciation that the local people have for the work of the Sisters is shown by the fact that many families move to aragon from such mearby villages as Horse Springs, apache Creek, Crusville, Datil, Frisco, and Reserve, the county seat, in the winter months so that their children may have the benefit of the Sisters' tutalage.

The above data were derived in part from Sister Mary Emma, O. S. F., Principal, and from the direct observation of the worker, who taught one year in nearby Horse Springs. per l'entre de la company de l

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On New Mexico Righway 75, two miles from Federal
Highway 64 and 21 miles from Espenola, stands the village of
Dixon. While most of the inhabitants are Spanish-Americans,
some of whom are members of the historical Penitente society,
no small portion of the population of about 250 is Englishspeaking. At present Dixon boasts of four schools; three
are denominational, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Seventh
Day Adventist, and one is public.

The Dominican Sisters from Grand Rapids, Michigan, had been teaching in a parochial school in Dixon for 16 years prior to the close of the 1940-1941 school year. This school was their first mission in New Mexico. Although the grammar school was always parochial, for a time they had two years of high school and then added a third year. Father Vandenhouvel, now Father Hill, taught in this high school for one or two years. Although there are no official records to settle the question, some insist that he received a small calary for this work from the Rio Arriba County Board of Education, while others maintain that he did not.

In August, 1941, the Dominican Sisters notified archbishop Gerken that they were no longer able to maintain the Dixon parish school, Saint Joseph's. Accordingly the Archbishop asked the Franciscan Nissionary Sisters (as the Franciscan Sisters originating from Pasto, Colombia, are known) The third period and the property of the course of the total and the course of the total and the course of the total and the course of the cou

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to take charge of the school. In response to his request Sister Sefering was sent from Santa Fe to Dixon to be principal of the school. She reported to Father Peter Kuppers, the priest who had invited the Dominican Sisters and who was still paster of Saint Joseph's Parish and superintendent of Saint Joseph's School.

That year three Sisters arrived to teach the pre-first through the eighth grade, instructing 124 pupils, the largest enrollment in any of the four schools in Dixon. Eight weeks later, that is, in November, 1941, the school was made public because these children as parochial-school pupils were not permitted to ride the school busses provided by the county. With its becoming a public school Saint Joseph's grow. Two Sisters and Mr. J. E. Roybal then commenced to teach the seventh, eighth, and high-school grades. In the seventh and eighth grades 28 students enrolled and in the high school 40.

In the second school year of its service in public education the enrollment reached 42 in high school and about 160 in the elementary grades. Early in 1943 two little public schools in the district were dissolved and the two teachers, whise Martinez and Mr. Griego, moved to the Sisters' public school with their pupils. The following year 50 enrolled in high school and 170 in the grades. Mr. Amadeo Lucero was appointed to teach music in the school.

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In the 1944-1945 school year three Sisters and two lay teachers conducted the elementary-school department and two Sisters and one secular teacher offered the high-school instruction. Two of the Sisters from Dixon have been assigned to teach during the 1945-1946 school year at Holman, Mora County, public school.

Saint Joseph Public School in Dixon is now a fully accredited four-year high school and eight-year elementary school with a pre-first department.

For some of the history of the school plant, the reader is referred to the introductory statements of the section of this work dealing with the contributions to education of the Sisters of Saint Dominic, Grand Rapide, Michigan, Province.

The following article transcribed from the <u>Mountain</u>

<u>Eagle</u>, 2 a publication of the student body of Saint Joseph's

Public School, Dixon, New Mexico, provides information about
some of the activities of this schools

## WE DID OUR PART IN THE WAR ENFORT

Now that America is engaged in one of the greatest wars it is the duty of all of us to fight. All of us can fight. Most of us can't fight on the fronts; but all of us can fight this war at home.

We students of Saint Jeseph's Public School did our utmost and ere willing to cooperate in the war effort. To begin with we had several raffles and a "Fish Pond" in which the students donated small articles and

<sup>2</sup> Mountain Eagle. Published by the student body of Saint Joseph's Public School, Dixon, New Mexico. End-Year Edition, May, 1944. F. 4.

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paid afterward to fish them out. The money made with the raffles and "Fish Pond" was used to buy war bonds.

Afterward the high school girls, under the direction of Sister M. Seferina, Chairman of the Dixon area, started out to collect for the National War Fund. They did a good piece of work for they collected a bit more than three hundred dollars which slightly exceeded the quota.

The boys, under the leadership of Mr. Amadeo Lucero and Mr. Silviano Griego, collected a great deal of "Scrap Iron"

on Iron Day.

Lately we have been working for the Red Cross. A movie about the Passion of Christ was given, with which we roised twenty dollars. Candy was made and sold for eight dollars.

Other facts brought out in the edition quoted are that the students participated in a basketball toursement hold at Santa Cruz, that seven Dixon school boys joined the armed forces, three as machanics, two as evictors, and two as infantrymen, that a Christmas play was held that year, that the Spanish Department also produced a play, that the school keeps in close touch with and is interested in the activities of its alumni, and that the Junior Omicrons, the Dixon branch of the Science Clubs of America, has a recognized charter from the national organization. This local club was organized as a biological-science society in Earch, 1942, and affiliated with the national society in Earch, 1943.

In the summer of 1945 Father Kuppers, following the instruction of prohbishop Byrnen, supervised the laying of the foundation for a new school building in Dixon. When the arch-discose, a parish, or a religious community has erected satisfactory school buildings in a particular district, the fact that the present buildings have been so erected frequently renders

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the possibility of the construction of a public school building through public texation less likely, and thus gives reasonable assurance that religious will be able to carry on their work in the public school of that district for many years to come.

This information concerning the Dixon school was gathered from the Franciscan Sisters teaching there and by the observation of the investigator on a recent trip to the town. Sister Mary Seferina, C. S. F., Principal, in a letter addressed to Sister Mary Sama, C. S. F., Principal of the Aragon School, that was in turn handed to the writer, told of additional facts included herein. And finally, the worker learned from an interview with the Reverend Father Pater Kuppers, who was instrumental in bringing the Dominican Sisters to Dixon in 1925, some important details mentioned here.

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In Mora County, about eix miles north of the town of Mora, on New Mexico State Highway 3, stends the small village of Holman. The people of the including district have made the most recent request to have Sisters teach in their public elementary school. Two Sisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis in Pasto (Colombia, South America), have been sent by their Sister Superior in Santa Fe in response to this request, and will start their work with the opening of the 1945-1946 school year.

Two Sisters and five lay teachers will instruct in this school, which since a consolidation took place about four years ago in that area has had an enrollment between 160-170. Holman is also the site of a Presbyterian Mission School.

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## CHAMA

By reason of the pleasant and heelthful climate which exists theresbouts, Chara, a town in the north-central part of the State a mile off Federal Highway 84, is a prosperous summer resort. During the vacation season the local post office handles the mail for a thousand residents. In the surrounding hills cattle, sheep, and dude ranches abound. The lumber industry has also added to the wealth of its people. Moreover, trains of the narrow-gauge Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad running between Alamosa and Durango, Colorado, make a fifteen-minute stop in Chara, and the rail-road maintains a crew there whose principal jobs are to clear away the snow on the tracks through the 10,200-feet high Cumbras Pass some fifteen miles distant and to fill the locomotive boilers with water.

Not only are there marked lines between the sheep reisers, cattlemen, dude ranchers, lumbermen, and railroad employees, but the population is also split into political, religious, and lingual factions. At one time the animosity among these groups offered a perpetual threat to the peace of the community; however, since the past war started this feeling seems to be less in evidence.

The religious order most recently to accept its first invitation to teach in a New Mexico public school is that of

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tos la mikarenten eta elem erra rementen en talen elem elem Per remen el l'archie l'aria el militar met el militaria el monte el monte el militaria. the Franciscan Sisters of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, whose Motherhouse is located in Saint Louis, Missouri, and who by that invitation came to Chama in 1942. Prior to their coming the Chama public school had not enjoyed a peaceful existence. As any one of the multiplicity of once hostile factions would secure a majority in the local school board, a corresponding change would be reflected in the faculty of the school.

taught school in Chasm and received money from public funds for the work. At that time the population was predominantly Catholic and Spanish-speaking. Then about the same time that English-speaking families arrived many of the original inhabitants became members of a Protestant denomination. Soon the Protestant Spanish-speaking and English-speaking people gained a majority on the school board and the Sisters' school continued as only a parechial institution. A public school taught by lay teachers was then set up.

That did not solve the problem, for soon the English and Spanish-speaking peoples were unable to agree. First they tried using all English-speaking teachers, but with a subsequent change in the personnel of the school board all Spanish-speaking teachers were appointed. Next, (probably because the deciding vote on the board was cast by a mamber one of whose parents was Spanish-speaking and the other parent English-speaking) it was agreed to employ an equal number of English-speaking and Spanish-speaking teachers at a time.

This plan succeeded for a number of years until there came to Chama a wave of juvenile delinquency. This condition was blamed upon the lack of discipline in the school. Accordingly the Franciscan Sisters of the Atonement, who had the school formerly, were invited to return, for they had long since left Chama for the reason that they could not afford to maintain a parochial school there. The reason for which these Sisters could not or did not accept the invitation is not disclosed.

In Lumberton, about 23 miles to the west, Poor Sisters of Saint Francis Seraph of the Perpetual Adoration conducted the public school, and in Park View and Tierra Amerilla, 12 and 14 miles respectively to the south, Sisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis in Oldenburg, Indiana, taught in public schools. In turn each of the communities was invited to teach in Chama, but neither order was in a position at the time to send Sisters.

Finally, through a Franciscan padre whose parish lies within Rio Arriba County, the Chamm and county boards learned the address of the Motherhouse in Saint Louis of the Franciscan Sisters who are currently teaching in Chamm as a result of the invitation those boards them extended to them.

Shortly after their arrival some taxpayers who did not approve of religious' teaching in public schools took their objections before the State Department of Education and to the

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Attorney General. In both places the opinion was given that it is solely within the discretionary powers of a board of education to decide whether religious may be employed in public schools within their jurisdiction.

In the 1942-1943 school year the enrollment included 296 in the elementary grades and 58 in high school. At present there are seven Sisters and four lay people teaching. The two religious teaching in high school possess Masters' degrees; the five Sisters in the elementary school, the one secular high-school teacher, and one secular elementary-school teacher have Bachelors' degrees. The other lay teacher in the elementary grades and the manual training instructor have two years of mormal-school training. All teachers hold certificates issued by the State Department of Education. The salary schedule varies from \$125 to \$200 per month and is consistent with schedules obtaining throughout Rio Arriba County.

Since the Sisters' arrival numerous improvements have been made about the school plant and grounds. There was a row of spruce trees planted around the building, the gymmasium floor was renewed, and the entire building washed and painted. Every room was renewed and new sidewalks were laid around the entire building.

The Chama Snowdrift, a 12-page, eight-by-eleven-and-ahalf inch periodical, is published bisonthly by the student den megty for antales and men it project Libraria formation of the ment of the control of the co

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to the bear to for the country and at according that their

body. The large number of contributing advertisers shows perhaps better than direct commentary the popularity if not the worth of this publication. The school also publishes a year-book. The following is transcribed from the March-April-May issue<sup>3</sup> of 1944:

## A Financial Statement

Since we have taken this school over in August of 1942, we have made every effort to dispense economically and conscientiously all the funds collected or received within the school. Now that the second year of our administration is drawing to a close, we thought some of our readers may be interested—or curious—to know how these funds have been spent

1943-1943

Receipts		Expenditures	
Snowdrift queen		Christmas candy	
contest	\$145.36	for children	74.80
Christmas play,		Gemes for school	8.79
Dec., 1942	64.60	School paper	141.56
Benefit movie		Year books	102.75
Sale of jackets	17.70	Backetball trips	27.50
Scrap from sale		Basketball equipment	
Ads, school paper		Tournement trophies	
and year books	198.62	and rewards	86.57
Receipts basketball		Infantile Parelysis	
Sames	76.90	drive	40.10
Receipts basketball		High school diplomes	12.00
tournament	90.26	Senior banquet and	
Proceeds president's		and prom	59.43
bell	40.16	Gym decorations	9.67
Pep squad		Cleaning stage curtain	10.50
Tournament		Kalsomining school and	
refreshments	16.28	gym o a o a a a a	75.25
High school plays	Serve of the ser	Paint, kalsomine	31.72
May, 1943	98-98	3 clossroom chairs .	6.00
Collection for	out of the sec	Postage	4.00
jeep o o o o o o o	65.50	War bond, dist. 19	50.00
Total receipts	ARREST TRANSPORTED TO THE CONTROL OF		751.83
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<sup>3</sup> The Chama Snowdrift. Published bimonthly by the students of Chama High School, Chama, New Mexico. Volume IV, Number 4, March-April-May, 1946. P. 12.

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## 1943-1944

Receipts		Expenditures	
Balance from		National War Fund	
1942-1943 8	75.02	drive	8 77.90
Nat. War Fund drive		Basketball and	
Pep squad		football trips	63.90
Receipts basketball		Basketball equipment	
games		and supplies	22.29
Tournament receipts		Stage curtain	
share	25.25	School paper	
Donetions		Red Cross drive	
Grant for school paper		Infantile Peralysis	200 0 10
Proceeds Christmas	medic a state.	drive	35.00
program	40-00	Postage	4.50
Spowdrift queen	20000	Righ school diplomas	
contest	40 00	Graduation expenses .	
Ads and school paper	27447		
subscriptions	on or	Gym decorations	
Benefit movie		Miscellansous	17.43
	13.55		принципального
Red Cross drive	63.72	Total expenditures	9497.29
Scrap Iron sale	16.65		
Infantile Parelysis		Balance on hand	\$182.94
drive	35.00		

Total receipts \$680.23

Men and women who have been residents of Chesa for many years supplied the information concerning the past history of the town. In a reply to a questionnaire sent to the Chama school Sister Mary Jelenta, C. S. F., Principal, furnished two copies of The Chama Snowdrift and the remainder of the information presented pertaining to the school and its faculty and astivities.

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## A. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, PROVINCE

In 1921 the Reverend Father Peter Kuppers, pastor of Saint Joseph Church, Dixon, organized in that town a small parochial school. After having built a new church he turned the old church into a school building. The first school house was quite spacious and the walls were 40 or more inches thick, giving no little trouble when windows were cut. It was an eight-grade school with an enrollment of about 60 pupils. At first he employed at a very modest salary three lay teachers until such time as Sisters could be obtained.

While at Notre Dame University he learned about the work of the Grand Hapids Dominican Sisters. In the spring of 1925 Father Kuppers went East to the Motherhouse to make a personal plea for Sisters for his school. Mother Benedicta, the Superior, promised to consider his request seriously.

Accordingly in April Mother Benedicta and Sister Loyola made a trip to New Mexico to examine the new field of activity.

Upon her return to Marywood Convent, Grand Rapida, Mother Benedicta described conditions as they were in Dixon and called for volunteers to take the assignment. There she found many willing Sisters who were eager to go forth to a new field of labor among the Spanish-speaking people of the great Southwest.

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From among the many volunteers Nother Benedicta chose four Sisters, namely: Sisters Amata, Theodosia, Mechtilde, and Ernestine to take charge of the new mission. On August 4, 1925, these Sisters arrived safely at Dixon and ate their first meal there sitting on boxes. For a vivid description of the Sisters' reception in New Mexico the reader is referred to the excellent work<sup>4</sup> of Sister Maura, O. P.

A fire broke out on December 23, 1928, destroying the church, school, and convent which had been constructed in the meantime for the Sisters. Then Father Kuppers built a new school which was opened in January, 1930. An old residence nearby was converted into a high school in 1933. Then in 1937 the Archbishop of Santa Fe erected another building to replace the last mentioned. This parochial school was closed in 1941. The Franciscan Missionary Sisters (the popular title for the Sisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis in Pasto, Colombia, South America) have operated it since as a public school. (For the history of the Saint Joseph Public School, Dixon, under the Franciscan Sisters, the reader is referred to pages 85-89 of this work.)

<sup>4</sup> Sister Maura Mc Donald, O. P., "Contributions of the Dominican Sisters of Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Education in New Mexico," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1942), pp. 33-34.

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The fact that "white Sisters" ("white" referring to
the color of their robes more than to their complexion) were
teaching in Dixon soon spread throughout that part of the
State to such places as Embudo, Rincomada, Rio Pueblo, TresRitos, and Penasco. Before their first school year had drawn
to a close the Sisters had accepted in school children of
some families that had moved into Dixon from Penasco and even
beyond for the express purpose of sending their sons and
daughters to the Sisters' school.

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Penasco is a little mountain village about 17 miles
from Dixon. As some of the parents in Penasco in the 19251926 school year sent their children across the Rio ArribaTaos county line to the Saint Joseph Parochial School in
Dixon, they began to consider seriously if it were possible
to have Sisters teach in their little public school. It was
impossible for the Sisters to maintain such another school as
that in Dixon, for that mission school was supported until
1935 by an order of Catholic women in the East known as the
Catholic Ladies of Columbia and by the Dominican Sisters and
the archdiocese thence until 1941. Consequently Father
Ruppers and the people petitioned the Taos County Board of
Education to engage four Sisters to teach in Penasco. The
board agreed to pay the teachers if Penasco would furnish the
school buildings.

In October, 1926, therefore, 13 months after the Sisters opened the Dixon school, a building was provided by the parish for school purposes in Penasco. Sister Theodosia, who was one of the original pioneer missionaries in Dixon, and Sisters Seraphine and Loraine were assigned to teach grades 1-10 in Penasco.

In 1940 this village and the surrounding territory serviced by the Penasco Post Office were recorded as having a population of about 750, mostly Spanish-Americans. However,

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twenty years ago when the Dominican Sisters first came there the town was, no doubt, much smaller and an adobe house with a leaky roof was all that was available as a Sisters' home. When it began to rain the Sisters had to run with tubs and pans to catch the water. The autumnal rains which greated the Sisters spoiled their books and their clothing. Nevertheless they persevered in their missionary work in spite of illness and hardships.

The following year, 1927, the Motherhouse in Grand Rapids purchased some property near the school and remodeled the old house into a suitable home. Today their property includes a farm, vegetable garden, and pasture lands for a few milk cows kept by the Sisters.

On the opening day of school in 1926 minety-three pupils came to school. By the close of that school year there were 93 in the primary room alone and 215 all together. The Sisters taught seven months that year, and, although most of the children were shepherds, they maintained an average daily attendance of 156.

During their second year in Penasco the Sisters taught school for eight months, for seven of which the county paid their salaries and for the eighth the parish paid them. The two junior-high-school teachers held junior-high-school certificates, and the school was accredited as a two-year high school the following year, 1928. Then in January, 1930, the State Board of Education ranked it as a fully accredited four-year high school.

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In May, 1931, the first three seniors were graduated from high school. The following year the enrollment in high school increased to forty, and a new high-school building was started under archdiocesan auspices. At the 1931 state teachers' convention the Penasco Sisters were asked to give a demonstration.

In 1932 the new school building was opened; in addition to classrooms it boasted of two domestic-science workrooms.

The next year the Penasco School was made an independent rural school and Father Kuppers was chosen its superintendent. Illness shortly forced his resignation and since his time the position has been held by qualified Sisters.

In 1936 another school building was added to the campus, being erected by the wood-working class and their capable instructor.

The Penasco School during the war engaged in such patriotic and charitable activities as contributing in quantity to the National War Fund, War Bond and Defense Stamp, Red Cross, and similar drives. A good deal of scrap iron was collected in the 1942-1943 school year. Several alumni have antered the armed forces, nurse corps, WACs, and other military organizations, their graduates include a number of teachers, nurses, and some studying for a religious life.

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In 1940 the population of Santa Cruz was estimated at 600, the overwhelming majority of the people being of mixed Indian and Spanish-American stock. At the close of each school year the students of the high school in the town publish a yearbook called <u>The Cruseder</u>, and from an article in the 1944-1945 volume, entitled "Chronicles of Santa Crus High School," the following information is copied. 5

Santa Cruz is one of the oldest settlements in the State of New Mexico. Throughout the era from 1609 to 1680, Santa Fe was the only Spanish Villa, or incorporated town, in New Mexico; Santa Cruz de la Canada was the only other settlement.

Santa Cruz was never a mission nor the site of an ancient Pueblo. After the Spanish colonization, a settlement gradually developed there on account of its excellent situation and fertile lands, but without any organized government and under the religious charge of the Padre of San Juan.

At the Pueblo Revolution in 1680, the Spanish population was destroyed, some being killed, a few reserved as captives, and others succeeded in joining their countrymen at Santa Fe, or on the retreat to El Paso.

During the twelve years of Pueblo control, the houses and fields, abandoned by the Spaniards, were occupied by the Texos Indians from the Pueblos of Galisteo, San Lessero and San Cristobal, and a large community had been established at the time of the reconquest by De Vergas.

From its foundation down to the time of the American occupation in 1846, Santa Crus enjoyed the distinction of being one of the very few villas in New Mexico: only two till the founding of Alburquerque and three thereafter.

<sup>5 &</sup>quot;Chronicles of Santa Cruz High School," an article in The Grusader, published annually at the close of the school year, by Santa Cruz High School, Santa Cruz, New Mexico, 1944-1945. Pages not numbered.

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During much of that period, Santa Cruz was the headquarters of the northern district of the Territory; especially during the Mexican era, from 1822 to 1846, it was of political importance. . . .

Not only the (church) building itself, but also its contents are of great interest. Six very fine old Spanish paintings were brought from Spain by the early pioneers. Some of them bear evident traces of the school of Murille. . . .

graphs dealing with the part that Senta Cruz and its population played in numerous uprisings and disturbances of one nature or another that occurred thereabouts, the subject matter of which, though most interesting and educational, does not fall within the scope of this study. However it is the opinion of this investigator that one interested in the early history of New Mexico would profit by scanning this reference. Nevertheless further on the article has the following to say bearing on the topic at hand:

The special feature of interest in Santa Cruz is the school. It is in the central part of the valley near the Santa Cruz River, a tributary of the Rio Grands.

Prior to 1906, no regular county school system had been established in Santa Cruz. Certain leaders in the community gave instruction in reading and writing in Spanish to groups of children, and such classes were conducted in rooms of private dwellings. Such centers were located in the present Irrigation Office, formerly owned by Marcella Borrego; another in the chili drying concern, now owned by John Block; also in homes in Sombrillo and Santo Nino. This system of education was begun in 1850 and the first teachers were Juan de Dios Archuleta and Higinio Gonzales. Later they were succeeded by Manuel Vigil (deceased), Gregorio Herrera, and Epifemio Atencio. The school term lasted two or three months during the winter; attendance was irregular and not compulsory. The school day extended throughout the hours of daylight. Pupils assembled at

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daybreak and after a few hours of study they went home for breakfast, after which they returned to school for the second session which lasted until dusk.

The only books available for the children were two Spanish readers, Books I and II. The reading was very difficult and very few children ewned a book. Besides one of these readers and a slate, each child had to carry a stick of wood every morning for the upkeep of the fire during the school day. Frequently this fuel supply was exhausted long before evening and school had to be dismissed for the remainder of the day. Instruction was given in the Spanish language only and no English word was ever spoken. A District School Board was elected each year and the members of this Board had supreme power in organising and regulating this Teaching Round System. They hired teachers and no certification las was in force. As a rule a member of the District Board, by virtue of his office, could also be a teacher.

In 1920 the district erected what is now the home of Ramon Martinez as a school building. Later the attendance in this school increased to such an extent that a larger building had to be provided for school purposes. The one-room building was then sold to Ramon Martinez and the old part of the present Santa Cruz Nigh School was erected.

In 1905 John B. Commay was elected Santa Fe County
Superintendent of Schools. He set about consolidating the
various districts into the present Santa Gruz High School
District 19. The county furnished building material and
hired a carpenter to erect the new school building. The
labor in making and laying adobes was donated by the people
of the community.

Having heard of the appreciated work of the Dominican Sisters in Dixon, the pastor of Santa Gruz, the Reverend

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u der en en en en en de des Independent de dagen gesten. De engelskip die generalistische der europe die genocht die de annetet. Salvador Gene, and Father Pajot, pastor of Pueblo of San Juan de los Caballeros, had arranged with their respective county boards to have Sisters teach in their public schools and requested the Bother Superior at Marywood Convent, Grand Rapids, to send the required number of Sisters. But at this time, the summer of 1927, the Reverend Mother Eveline, who had just been elected Prioress General, was mable to comply with their wishes, but promised to send Sisters to Santa Cruz the next year, and soon afterwards to Bar Juan.

Spurred on by knowledge that Penasco had already secured the services of Sisters, and acting upon Mother Eveline's promise, almost immdeiately Father Salvador began to build a convent to house the Sisters. A spacious building of three floors was erected, and the next year, 1926, three Sisters arrived and took up the work of teaching in the Santa Crus public school and a fourth Sister handled the work of attending to the church music.

That year 185 pupils enrolled in grades 1-3. The next fall a two-year junior high school was organized and continued until 1931, when it was replaced by a senior high school. In the latter year the school was accredited by the State Department of Education as a three-year high school, and as a four-year high school the following year, 1932. During this period the enrollment increased so rapidly that new classrooms had to

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be provided, for in 1931 there were 280 pupils enrolled and the faculty consisted of five Sisters and two lay teachers.

The first move to handle the increased enrollment was to partition off a section of the hall to be used as a recitation room. In 1929 two new study halls were added, the work being done principally by the boys in the manual-training department under the supervision of their capable instructor, Mr. Juan J. Lopez, and the adobes being donated by the people of the community. Unlike the school buildings at Penasco, which are owned by the church, those in Santa Cruz are public school property.

The third step, taken in 1930, was the construction by the school boys of a shop for vocational work, a home-economics room, and a weaving room. During the summer of 1934 the W.P. A. built a new science laboratory, a commercial room, and two additional recitation rooms. At this time a stone wall was also erected in front of the growing school building, the yard was graded, and a cement sidewalk laid.

That same year bus lines were established and highschool students were transported to Senta Gruz from Poejusque, Nambe, and El Rancho, raising the high-school enrollment from 65 to 160. The following year another school-bus line was begun, bringing pupils from Chimayo.

The 1944-1945 faculty consists of twelve teachers, six Sisters and six lay teachers; the enrollment, due to the

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emigration of many families to defense-work areas, is down to about 350, representing a decreese of approximately 50 from the peak enrollment of 402 in the 1939-1940 school year.

students attending Santa Cruz High School or elementary school who do not reside in District 18 must pay a tuition of one dollar per month, which is put into a fund from which repair and equipment expenses are paid. The school has an adequate and much-used library. Two distinct courses, vocational and college-preparatory, or academic, are offered in the high school, although some subjects are compulsory and common to both branches. From these courses more than 260 students have graduated since 1933, when the first eleven of these received their diplomas.

In 1934 the school building was equipped with electricity for lighting and appliances used in the home-economics room. Three years later a water system with drinking fountains and lavatories was installed. Then in 1940 the old four-room grade-school building erected in 1928 was destroyed by fire. A new elementary-school building which had recently been erected at diverside relieved the evercrowded condition in the Samta Cruz school at that crusial period. However, construction of a new grammar-school building and a gymnasium was immediately begun. A building project under W. P. A. supervision was organized, a bond issue was passed, and with W. P. A. labor the new building was completed in 1942. At

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the same time a new well was drilled and a more modern water system was installed.

Santa Cruz High School keeps in constant touch with and shows an unusual interest in its graduates. In the section devoted to the Santa Cruz Alumni Association in The Crusader is a list of graduates of each year since 1933. This association was organized in 1934 and numbers (at the close of the 1944-1945 school year) 260, the greater portion of whom are in the service of their country. Five have made the supreme sacrifice; many have been wounded, and two members of the graduating class of 1945 have been inducted into the service. Many of these servicemen and women write regularly to the Santa Cruz High School Student Body Organization and to the Sisters.

Colonel Rubel Archuleta and Lieutenant Borrego of the class of 1934 are serving with the Air Corps. Twenty-eight are rated as staff-sargeants, nineteen as sargeants, and a few as corporals. Mary Ellon Johnson, R. N., of the class of 1940, and two other lieutenants are serving with the Army Murse Corps. Some of the alumnae have chosen to follow the self-sacrificing life exemplefied by their teachers and have antered Dominican and Franciscan Sisters' novitiates; three are already full-professed Sisters. Many others have become teachers and political leaders in their communities.

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Besides publishing The Crusader, a yearbook, the Santa Cruz High School also issues the Santa Cruz Echoes, a pamphlet-sized periodical, four times during the school year. From the issue dated September-October-November-December, 1936, knowledge of some of the school activities at that time is disclosed, including the presence of an active student-body organization, football and basketball teams, school assemblies to which distinguished visitors are invited to speak, a sewing club, glee club, and public-speaking classes.

The Sisters' salaries have varied throughout their 17 years at the Santa Cruz school. During the first year, 1928-1929, one Sister earned \$125 and the other two \$100 per month. In the years of the depression, 1930-1934, their salaries ranged from \$100 to \$140 per month received by the principal. The first substantial increase over these amounts was received at the start of the 1937-1938 school year, when the principal made \$1%, another Sister \$135, and the other aix Sisters \$125. Throughout the next five years the principal earned the same amount and all other Sisters \$135 a month. Then in 1943 another increase was granted: the principal was paid \$280 per month and the other five Sisters \$150.

Santa Cruz Echoes. Published four times during the achool year by the students of Santa Cruz High School, Santa Cruz, New Mexico. Volume III, Number 1, September, October, November, December, 1936. Pp. 3 and 5.

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The Sisters have always held certificates issued by the State Department of Education. The principal possesses a Master's degree and an administrator's certificate; a few of the other Sisters possess a similar degree, and all the Sisters have earned their Bachelor's degrees.

It is noteworthy of mention in connection with the Santa Cruz school that the archives of this institution are maintained perhaps better than in any other school visited by the present investigator (although those kept by the Sisters of Loretto are, indeed, much older and of equal historical interest). In fact, it may safely be said that almost without exception wherever Sisters have been in charge of a New Mexico public school the records are well preserved and ready for inspection, a condition which this worker in previous investigations has frequently found not to obtain in some other schools and offices of school superintendents throughout the State.

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Popularly called San Juan by the people of the area, the Pueblo of San Juan de los Caballeros, the postal facilities of which were formerly at Chemita, is situated on Federal Highway 64, five miles north of Espanola, and has a population of about 700. Its elementary school boasts of the largest grade-school attendance in Rio Arriba County.

Before 1929 the public grammar school in the Pueblo had a very small enrollment due to the small number of white people living thereabouts. Indian children have their own schools provided by the U.S. Indian Service of the Department of the Interior. The county school consisted of only one rented room in which less than twenty pupils were taught.

In an interview with the Reverend Father Pajot, who has been the pastor of the Roman Catholic Church there for several years, much information was gathered concerning the events leading up to the coming of the Dominican Sisters to teach in the San Juan public school. In 1927 with the unanimous approval of his parishoners Father Pajot asked the county board to employ Sisters to teach in the pueble public school at the same time that Father Salvador Gene, pastor at Santa Cruz, made a similar request to the Santa Fe county board. Although the board tried to discourage him in this matter, Father Pajot insisted and invited the Dominican Sisters of Grand Rapids. After/two-year delay, the Sisters

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arrived in September, 1929, one year after their coming to Santa Cruz, to assume the public-school work at San Juan.

As there was no adequate school building the Sisters converted into classrooms two rooms in the rear of the large convent that Father Pajot had rushed to completion between the time of his request for them and their arrival, 1927-1928. Nevertheless, on the first day of school 60 pupils, or sore than three times any previous enrollment of the school, presented themselves; the second week the figure rose to 76, and on Monday of the third week 98 children appeared, which was more than the two Sisters could be expected to instruct officiently. Accordingly a third Sister was added to the teaching staff, and she was forced to renovate Father Pajot's garage for her school purposes. The next year, however, a better room was provided by partitioning and enlargening the original building. Then in 1938 the county built a five-room school house which along with the original structure, now enlarged and divided into four rooms, is still in use. The original place remains the property of the parish, and the county has agreed to pay \$150 per year for its use; however, prior to 1943 the rent was usually left unpaid.

In 1938 a school-bus route was established between Chili, a place not listed on any state map, and San Juan. Grades 4-8 of Ranchitos, Chamita, and Cuchilla were also consolidated with the San Juan School.

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In 1942 a hot-lunch program was started and housed in a separate building, and a backetball team was organized in the school. Two years later all the children from El Guique commenced to come to San Juan for school, whereas previously only those in grades 4-8 had been taken.

For the first two weeks, as said before, only two
Sisters were employed, but from that time until the close of
the 1937-1938 school year three Sisters taught in San Juan.
Two lay teachers were employed during the 1938-1939 term,
when the attendance rose from the previous year's 135 to 190.
Since that time the number of Sisters on the faculty remains
at three, while the lay teaching staff has increased to seven.

The Sisters' annual salaries have ranged from \$590 that all three received in 1929, \$735 that most of them were paid 1935-1938, to the present salary of \$1980 that the principal earns. The Sisters have met all requirements of the State as to certification. At present two of the Sisters, having been awarded Bachelor's degrees, are studying for their Master's. The third Sister has more than two years' work towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

About 150 pupils have completed the eighth grade at the San Juan school, and approximately 90% or more of these have gone on to high school. A demoka dan desemble com men er och den lette e tall til

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About 150 papile of the land and although the object with the contract of the

In 1929 or 1930 the Servite Fathers conducting the parish of Our Lady of Sorrows, Belen, published a booklet in Spanish and English, entitled Seminario de Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, and from this volume the following is copied:

In 1940 the City of Belen was recorded as having a population of slightly more than 3,000, a slender majority of whom are of Spanish-American blood. It has been a major passenger and freight transfer depot of the Atchison, Topeka

l Handbook of American Indiana North of Mexico, T. W. Hodge, Vol. I, page 484.

<sup>2</sup> N. M. Historical Review, Vol. IX, No. 3, page 274.

<sup>3</sup> Handbook of Indiana North of Maxico, T. W. Hodge, Vol. 1, page 140.

<sup>7 &</sup>quot;Historical Notes-Belen, New Mexico," Seminario de Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, a booklet published by the Servite Fathers of Our Lady of Serrows Church, Belen, New Mexico, ca. 1930, pp. 4-24.

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and Santa Fe Railroad and serviced by the Santa Fe Trailways and sometimes by one or two smaller bus lines. A recent construction of about 150 bungelows, primarily used by railroad workers, houses a large number of people, and several other dwellings have been built and occupied, so that at present the population of Belon has been estimated at 4,500 or more.

From an article entitled "Schools" in the same booklet the following history of early education in Belen is copied:

The earliest record we have of any school in Belen is rather uncertain. Governor Baca of Santa Fe made an offort in 1825 to have schools throughout New Mexico, based upon voluntary contributions. Just when the school was opened in Belen is not known, but in 1832 the teachers at Belen were receiving an annual salary of \$250. Due to lack of funds the public schools closed in 1834.

There are no further records of schools in Belen till the spring of 1888 when several Sisters of Mercy came at the instance of Fr. Francisco Catignol to teach a perochial school. The first term was only three months. The following year a full school year ensued, but after the

summer of 1889 they left Belen.

About 1896 a small school with one teacher and about fifty pupils was opened in a house south of the present (1930) Aragon Store. The teacher, though partially supported by the state, was also to some extent supported by contributions from the different children. During the winter months each child had to bring a stick of wood to school every day to heat the school building. Just when this school closed is not definitely known.

In March, 1900, Don Felipe Chaves opened a school. The first semester was only four months, March till June, but thereafter a regular school year of two semesters was held. . . . The school consisted of eighty to a hundred pupils and there were regularly two teachers, a principal at a salary of \$60 every four weeks, and an assistant at a salary of \$30 every four weeks. Hrs. Felipe Chayus left a legacy of approximately \$30,000 to be expended on this school. . . . After this the school closed, about the year 1914.

<sup>8 &</sup>quot;Schools," ibid., pp. 25-30.

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In 1905 a bill was passed authorizing the building of an Orphan Children's Home. . . . The building cost approximately \$16,000. No appropriation for maintenance was ever made, nor were any orphans ever admitted. In the fall of 1905 it was decided to open the building as a public school, and the first year there were four teachers and about 125-150 pupils. . . From this dates the real beginning of our public school system in Belen. Additions have been made to the original Orphan Asylum. In 1921 a bond issue of \$45,000 was voted to cover an addition to the Grade school (the old Orphan Asylum) and for the building of the new East Side School. . .

With the increase in business and population incident to the building of the Belen Gut-off in 1907 the need for a High School was soon felt. In 1912 High School courses were first offered in the Grade School, opening with three

teachers and 25 pupils. . . .

Aside from the efforts of the Sisters of Mercy in 1888-89 mentioned above, there was no parochial school in Belen until 1927. In 1925 the Rev. A. C. Cellier commenced to build the present parochial school building, which was finished in 1926 at a cost of approximately \$25,000. Plans were made to open school in the fall of 1926, but . . . the opening was delayed until 1927. On August 2nd, 1927, the Ursuline Sisters of the Roman Union . . . signified their willingness to teach in St. Mary's School.

This school was supported by tuition. However, although over two-hundred pupils attended, so very few kept up their tuition regularry that it was found impossible to continue the school as a private institution. Moreover, the Ursulines found that they would be unable to staff the school due to a lack of teaching Sisters for the purpose.

The first of these two problems was solved when the city board of education accepted the school as a part of the Belon public school system. The second found its solution in the readiness of the Grand Rapids Dominican Sisters to take charge of the school. Accordingly in the fall of 1933 three Sisters

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came to Belen, just two or three months after the Ursuline Sisters had withdrawn. The Reverend Paul Dwyer, O. S. M., was the principal and teacher of grades 7-8; two lay people were also employed as teachers. Father Dwyer remained in charge of the school until January, 1935, when he was forced to resign due to the pressure of other duties in the parish. One of the Sisters then took charge of the school, and this arrangement still exists.

In the autumn of 1937 a new public junior high school was built in Belen and all seventh and eighth-grade public-school students in Saint Mary's School were transferred there. However, the enrollment at the Sisters' school remained high; 350 are enrolled therein.

In 1944 grades 7-8 in Saint Mary's became public-school classes. Due to the overcrowded conditions of these two grades in other city schools, the overflow has enrelled as public-school students at Saint Mary's.

In September, 1939, the Sisters organized a music department at Saint Mary's School, offering lessons in piano and violin. In 1940 thirty pupils enrolled in these classes. Moreover the school was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Flyam O'Malley of Albuquerque and formerly of Holly-wood, California, as dance instructor in the school. These classes are held once a week and are well attended by pupils from other city schools as well as by those of St. Mary's.

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An unusual feature of this school is the very complete filing system which had been introduced, providing for a permanent record of every child's scholarship, achievement and mental-test scores, and health record. Other improvements made in the school 1938-1944 cost approximately \$1,200. All money to cover these expenses was raised by the teachers by means of a wide variety of social programs and activities. Included among the purchases were see-saws, a piano, curtains and shades, a stage curtain, books and library equipment, and for the office a steel cabinet, metal file, desk, chair, and the permanent-record forms mentioned above. The figure quoted also included the cost of general upkeep and repair.

Until 1938 the Sisters received less than \$750 a year for their work, which was considerably less than that paid to lay teachers in the system doing similar work. However, in 1941 they commenced to earn the full salary accorded to other teachers of the same qualification in the city, \$887-\$2167.

Seven former students of Saint Mary's School are Sisters, and other graduates of this school have assumed estimable places in their communities.

In 1939 some texpayers of Belen, who contended that in employing the Sisters as public-school teachers in a building owned by the parish the city board was acting illegally, took the matter to court. The court decided that because the board, in employing Sisters under those circusstances was

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exercising its discretionary powers in a manner not prohibited to it, the contention of the plaintiff was one not to be reviewed by the court.9

parish and the parochial (now public) school of Belen the reader is referred to the publication of the Servite Fathers issued in connection the sesqui-centennial of the founding of their parish.10

<sup>9</sup> Bramon v. Valencia County District 2 School Board, opinion of Justice Bryon Johnson recorded at the County Courthouse, Los Lunas, New Mexico, July 27, 1939.

<sup>10 150</sup>th Anniversary of the Founding of the Parish of Our Lady of Belen, -- 1793-1943. A Booklet published by the Servite Fathers, Church of Our Lady of Serrows, Belen, New Mexico, 1943. 29 pp.

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At the junction of Federal Highway 64 and New Mexico State Highway 3 stands a picturesque mountain village named Ranchos de Teos. The population of five or six hundred is more than half Spanish-American and reflects a blending of the three basic cultures of the Southwest, Indian, Spanish or Mexican, and Anglo-Saxon-American. Small as it is, this town boasts of two or more schools and an equal number of hospitals or sanitoria.

The Catholic Mission of Ranchos de Taos was raised to the status of a parish in 1937, perhaps in deference to the community of Dominican Sisters, who at the request of the Archbishop of Santa Fe had established their seventh foundation in New Mexico therein. (Their fifth, not as yet mentioned in this work, was not in the field of education, but in the alleviation of human suffering, the Nazareth Sanitorium, nine miles north of Albuquerque, at Alameda.)

In 1935 the Sisters arrived in Ranchos de Taos to take charge of a parochial school. For the first year the Sisters made use of an old store and the church sacristy for this purpose. However in 1936 the parish erected an attractive building to accommodate the enrollment had increased since the opening day from 35 to 62. Most of the children attended the four-room public school or the Presbyterian Mission School.

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Although it was the intention of the church to make this strictly a parochial school, at the beginning of the 1936-1937 school year the Taos County Board of Education asked the Sisters to teach for the public school system.

According to the petition the new parish building was to be rented by the school board. As the Sisters agreed to the proposals, the status of the school was changed within a year of its opening from a parochial to a public school.

At the opening of the new school term three lay people were added to the faculty, making a total of six teachers in all. From the initial enrollment in the new building, of 62, in five years it grew to 144, and in the same period 47 completed the eighth grade, of whom 87% went on to high school in other towns.

building was overlooked. Then in the latter year a new school house was erected under W. P. A. supervision. It contains four recitation rooms and a spacious library. The same number of Sisters was retained on the faculty and the fourth lay teacher was added. By that time the enrollment had risen to 180. There are now 250 pupils in the public school at Ranchos de Taos, three Sisters and seven secular teachers.

The housing problem for the Sisters was not solved until 1937, when the parish built a spacious convent for them.

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lande par aparte de com la como de Landa parte de la como Until that time, first some neighbors moved to the granary and let the Sisters have their four-room shoe-string apartment, and the next year the Sisters lived in two rooms of the same house, waiting for the convent to be completed.

For the first four years the three Sisters each received an annual salary of \$595. Their salary was raised the following school year to \$630, but then the next year, 1941-1942, it decreased to \$576. In 1942-1943 it rose to \$810, only to recede to \$766.50 the year after. At present all three Sisters are earning \$1800. From the beginning through the 1940-1941 school year classes were conducted for seven months, the following year for eight, and for the past three years the full nine months.

The three Sisters currently teaching at Ranches de Taos have taught for quite some time, one Sister having twenty-five and the other two 17 years' experience. The Sisters have exerted such a deep influence in so short a time that already four of their graduates have joined their Sisterhood, entering Marywood Convent, Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Motherhouse.

Information contained in this section (the past five articles) was gathered from numerous sources, including: (1) visits to all the schools, in which the official records—except those of Penasce (due to the fact that the Sister Superintendent was away)—were made available to the worker,

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(2) the thesis of the Sister Superintendent, 11 the studies of

(3) Sister N. Norenz, 12 and (4) Sister Mary Donata, 13 (5) an interview with Sister Mary Scraphine, one of the Sisters who opened the Penasco school in 1926, and (6) other interviews and works listed when reference was made to them.

Il Sister Maura McDonald, O. P., "Contributions of the Dominican Sisters of Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Education in New Mexico," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1942), 103 pp.

<sup>12</sup> Sister M. Norena Downes, O. P., "Contributions of the Dominican Sisters of Grand Rapids, Nichigan, to Education in New Mexico," (unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Problems of Education in New Mexico, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1940), 10 pp.

<sup>13</sup> Sister Mary Donata, O. P., "A Brief History of the Dominican Order," (unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Problems of Education in New Mexico, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 23, 1945), pages not numbered.

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## TUCUMCARI, SAINT ANN'S SCHOOL

In the far-eastern section of the State about forty miles from the Texas-New Mexico state line lies Tucumcari, a town of 6,000 population, the largest city in Quay County. Situated at the junction of Federal Highways 54 and 66, in normal times the tourist trade is its largest source of income; but it is typically a cattlemen's town.

After having established their first New Mexico foundation at Roy in 1917, six years later the Adrian Dominican Sisters came to Tueumcari at the instance of the Rozerend Father A. Estvelt, later the Right Reverend Monsigner Estvelt, who asked them to replace the Franciscan Sisters of the Atonement who had been teaching in the parochial school there but were then needed elsewhere.

Then in the following year at Monsignor Estvelt's suggestion the Right Reverend Monsignor Jules Stoffels, Paster of the Sacred Heart Church, Albuquerque, secured the services of the Adrian Dominican Sisters as teachers in his large pare-chial elementary and junior high school, which had formerly been conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

Although these three schools were founded as strictly parish schools, for the past five or six years, due to the fact that the public schools in Tucumeari have been overcrowded,

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the municipal board of education of that city has leased two rooms in Saint Ann's School and has employed the Sisters teaching therein to conduct sections of the lower grades of the public school system. The combined enrollment for these rooms has averaged about 90 pupils per year. In all probability this was never intended to be a permanent arrangement, and as soon as the city voters pass a bond issue for a building project and school-construction materials become available the city will erect a public school large enough to accommodate all its public-school pupils. However, this is not expected to effect a great decrease in the enrollment of Saint Ann's Parochial School.

The most cordial feelings and praiseworthy cooperation have always been manifested between the public and private school authorities in Tucumcari, and there is no reason to expect any change in the future of these pleasant relations.

The enrollment for the school year ending in the spring of 1945 for each of the New Mexico foundations of the Adrian Dominican Sisters has been recorded as follows: The Sacred Heart parochial elementary and junior high school, Albuquerque, 418, Saint Ann's School, Tucumcari,—including 92 public-school pupils in grades 1-2 and beginners, 400, and Saint George School, Roy, 117. In teaching Christian doctrine to the children of the public schools after school hours the Sisters in Tucumcari reach about 90 or more children.

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A third province of Sisters of Saint Dominic are engaged in educational work in the State. The Dominican Sisters from Racine, Wisconsin, conduct Our Lady of Guadalupe School, Santa Fe, a parachial institution enrolling 324, with an average daily attendance 1944-1945 of 303.25. This school was founded in 1926 by the Reverend F. Eligius, O. F. M., and was taught for the first four years by the Sisters of Loretto before the present regime assumed charge of the work.

The corporate title of the Adrian Dominican Sisters is Dominican Sisters of the Congregation of the Most Holy Rosary at Adrian. Information concerning the work of these Sisters was gathered from the study of Sister Gilmary Foley, O. P., 14 and that dealing with Our Lady of Guadalupe School, Santa Fe, from the work of Sister Mary Rene, O. P., 15 which were turned over to the present worker by their instructors in The Catheolic Teachers College of New Mexico, the Reverend Brother Basil, LM. D., F. S. C., and Sister Mary Eve, O. F. M.

<sup>14</sup> Sister Gilmary Foley, O. P., "The Adrian Dominican Sisters in New Mexico," (unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Problems of Education in New Mexico, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June, 1945), 2 pp.

<sup>15</sup> Sister Mary Rene, O. P., "Guadalupe School--Santa Fe, New Mexico," (unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Children's Literature, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June, 1945), 2 pp.

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## RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES WITH FEWER EXTANT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## I. SISTERS OF THE SORROWFUL MOTHER

## RIBERA AND SAN MIGUEL

On a winding, dirt side-road about two miles from the nearest paved thoroughfare, Federal Highways 84-85, lies the little village of Ribera with a predominantly Spanish-American population of about 350. On the same road and a mile farther from the highway stands the even smaller hamlet of San Miguel; where this road meets New Mexico State Highway 3 is situated a town of about 600 population, called Villanueva. All three are in San Miguel County and ere typical old Spanish-American villages.

As mentioned before (cf. page 32) in this study the Sisters of Charity opened a public school at San Miguel in 1885. Many years later a small public school conducted by secular teachers was established here. Later there occurred in this place, or in the neighboring village of Ribera, a strange event about which this investigator has been able to learn but very little. It seems that when the news reached this part of the Territory that Sisters continued to conduct the public schools at Mora, Bernalillo, and elsewhere, the people petitioned their school board to employ again Sisters as teachers in their little public school.

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Then mysteriously a group of women posing as Catholic Sisters—the title which they gave to their "order" or "community" having long since been forgotten by the "old-timers" who have proffered this information—appeared on the scene and were invited by the board to take charge of the school. Eventually their heax was uncovered, either by acts of commission or omission on their part, and these women vanished overnight from the village. In attempting to trace them and prosecute them for misrepresentation both civil and ecclesiastical authorities met with no success.

Nevertheless, about two years after New Mexico became a full-fledged State of the Union the Sisters of the Sorrow-ful Mother came to this part of the country. From 1914-1919 two they taught school in/leaky rooms in San Riguel and in a similar classroom in Ribera. During that period the enrollment fluctuated between 90-100. Later on it went up to as high as 140-150, but since then it fell to about 130.

In 1919 the county erected a consolidated-school house about midway between San Miguel and Ribers. This building had two stories and four rooms in which four Sisters taught grades 1-8. Ten years later a minth grade was added, only to be discontinued in 1933. In the latter year this structure burned. The Sisters then returned to the original pair of buildings, and, after renovating them somewhat, conducted classes therein.

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while classes had been in session at the consolidatedschool building the old Ribers school house had been used as
a dance hall. As this was deemed to be a place unfit for
school purposes, a w. P. A. project was immediately organised
to erect a suitable building. The new structure is a onestory, adobe, Spanish-style building with four classrooms and
an auditorium.

The present faculty consists of a Sister Principal who possesses a Bachelor's degree and a Master Elementary Certificate, two Sisters have the same qualifications, and the other Sister has more than two years of college preparation and a Professional Elementary Certificate. The Sister Principal has been a teacher for over twenty years; the other Sisters with degrees have taught for thirty or more years, and the fourth Sister has had 14 years' teaching experience.

the present enrollment is about 140, and the average daily attendance is a fraction sore or less than 150. Many of the eighth-grade graduates of this elementary school have gone on to high school. Bost of these since 1941 have preferred to go to the Villammeva school in order to continue under the appreciated tutelage of the Sisters of the Sorrowful Nother.

The correct corporate title of their order is Sisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis of the Sorresful Mother; they keep the religious rule of Saint Francis, as do the

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Franciscan provinces mentioned in the preceding chapter of this study. However, as the other Sisters suffix O. S. F. (Order of Saint Francis) to their names, these religious add S. S. M. (Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother) to theirs. Incidentally, the reader may have noticed the letters O. F. M. following the names of some priests; these initials represent Order of Franciscan Missionaries. The Motherhouse of the Sisters in charge of public schools at Ribera and Villanueva is the Convent of the Sorrowful Mother, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1916, two years after the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother opened their first missionary foundations in New Mexico at San Miguel and Ribera, they accepted the invitation of the people of nearby Villanusva, them a mission of the San Miguel parish, to teach in the little public school there. Provided for school purposes was a long, narrow, stucco structure containing three rooms. As previous attendance figures seemed to justify the services of but two teachers, the local board asked for that number of Sisters to come.

In September, therefore, two Sisters opened the doors to admit the pupils waiting outside. To the Sisters' surprise, however, the children who came to school the first day filled all three rooms instead of the contemplated two. Accordingly the Sister Housekeeper sat in the third room and passed the time knitting as she supervised the study periods throughout the day. The schedule called for the changing of classrooms between periods by the Sisters, and not by the students, as is done nowedays.

Another recitation room was added to the school the following year, and in the third year a separate building was created for the primary and first grades. An additional Sister was added to the faculty at the beginning of each of those years, bringing the total up to four by the start of the 1918-1919 school year. For ten years starting in 1923

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there were five Sisters teaching in Villanueva, but with the depression the number dropped back to four.

Due to the greatly increased amount and attractiveness of reading material since free texts and supplementary books have been provided by the State, there has been a similar increase in the pupils' interest in the English language.

Speaking English outside the classrooms has/given impetus as a result of this thoughtful measure. Serious language difficulties no longer exist because of the interest thus created. The beginners now come to school in September and by Christmas time are able to speak and understand the language in which state laws currently in effect compel public-school teachers to instruct.

This condition—beginners speaking and understanding English within three months or so—was undreamed of in the early years the Sisters spent at Villanueva, when there was no system of grading and each child was in a specified "reader." In those days the children brought from home whatever readers they possessed. The younger pupils, about To in number at an average, were in one room, the middle-aged group in another, and the eldest in the third room, regardless of the readers they possessed.

The appealing customs of the people have also undergone a change. One difficulty which the Sisters had with the older girls was to induce them to remove their acquisitely to a dear one processes in a material enterior to increase of a

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designed, hand-made tapalos or black shawls which they shyly displayed with justifiable pride. Now, however, the young senorites of this town would be indistinguishable in a group of young ladies from any other typical American village.

Only at fiests time are these cherished relics of the olden Spanish days to be seen.

within five years the greater part of this change took place. By 1921 not only had the school been thoroughly graded, but the children had been brought up to the level of educational standards accepted in the less remote cities of the State. In that year the first elementary-school graduates received their certificates.

In 1939 a new school building was erected in Villanueva by the W. P. A. This modern structure has six large classrooms, a library, and an auditorium which can be enlarged by folding back sliding panels. There are three outside exits leading from a spacious corridor.

In 1941 a high school was opened and the teaching staff was increased to six. Commencing with the opening of the high school, students from surrounding places were transported to this school by busees provided by the State. Other activities within the school increased simultaneously, a school paper called the Trail is published bi-monthly; the students joined the Junior Red Cross and are active members of the same. In connection therewith Junior, Standard, and Advanced First Aid

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courses are conducted by two qualified Sister instructors.

Athletics have become a prominent part of the school program, and during the 1944-1945 school term Villamueva High School affiliated with the New Mexico State High School Athletic Association.

The school library is one of the outstanding features of this school; from very small beginnings it has developed to its present status of almost a thousand books, including about 500 volumes of fiction, 300 non-fiction, history and biography, and approximately 200 reference texts, in addition to five sets of encyclopedia. By the opening of the 1945-1946 school year the library will be fully catalogued and managed systematically under the direction of a trained Sister librariam. Students are encouraged to read worthwhile literature and are frequently given assignments which require more than a more cursory acquaintance with the 11-brary. With the opening of the high school, library activity increased tremendously and has been increasing over since.

Another school enterprise begun at the opening of the 1941-1942 school term was the het-lunch project which for the first two years of its existence was carried on by the W. P. A. Since September, 1943, the Sisters have been conducting it for the students who come to school by bus. The kitchen and dining room occupy the rooms of the old school building.

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Sister Mary Longina, S. S. H., Principal of the Villanueva School, from whom most of the data about the present schools at Ribera and Villamueva contained herein have been gathered, and Sister Mary Geoilia, S. S. M., one of the teachers at Villanueva, were students in the course Problems of Education in New Mexico, instructed by the Reverend Brother Basil at The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico in the summer of 1945. Students in this course were given as a history an assignment the writing/of the school in which they taught. After correcting the papers Brother Basil, with the permission of the students, passed these term papers on to this writer. Among the essays were papers by the two aforementioned Sisters, both of whom spoke of the high degree of cooperation between the county school authorities and the Sisters. From the study of the Sister Principal the following is transcribed: 1

The school was under the supervision of the San Miguel County Superintendent of Schools, who visited the school in Villamera once or twice a year. The superintendents have always been very kind and obliging toward the Sisters and were always willing to help in any way possible.

l Sister Mary Longina, S. S. M., "Educational Work in Villanueva, New Mexico, by the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother," (unpublished paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Problems of Education in New Mexico, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 22, 1945), pages not numbered.

Of. Sister Mary Cecilia, S. S. M., "Villanueva Public School, San Miguel County, District 6," (unpublished paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Problems of Education in New Mexico, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June, 1945), pages not numbered.

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Around the year 1930 the first County School Supervisor was appointed. She visited the school several times a year. The first one was a Protestant lady from Artesia, New Mexico, who became a lasting friend of the Sisters. The second Supervisor was also a Protestant lady who was converted to the Catholic faith. The others have all been Catholics. Our present Supervisor, Miss Tonie Lucero, is one of the best we have had. She is a practical Catholic and spares no effort in working for the uplift of our county schools and their achievement.

The average enrollment for the year 1944-1945 was about 150 for the entire school. For several years there has been very little absence except when a siege of measels, the numps, or some other epidemic breaks out in the community.

teachers the Sisters have kept pace. At the beginning of the 1945-1946 school year, of the six Sisters in Villanueva four will have their Bachelor's degrees; one of the two without a degree is a part-time teacher. The Sister Principal was awarded the degree of Master of Arts from Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and helds a Life Elementary Certificate, and has taught for twenty-five years. The three Sisters with only Bachelor's degrees have Master Elementary Certificates and ten to fifteen years' teaching experience. The remaining two Sisters possess Professional Elementary Certificates, about three years' college credit, and three or four years experience.

The Sisters have not neglected the spiritual and moral advancement of the community. They have taken a keen interest

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in the religious instruction of the children and, as a result, five Spanish-American girls have joined their community, one of whom has returned to her native village as a teacher.

The Sisters also visit the sick in the village and lend their assistance wherever needed. People from neighboring places frequently come to the "Sister Doctor" for remedies when they are ill.

Nine Ursulines loft their Motherhouse, Mount Saint
Joseph, Louisville, Kentucky, to establish foundations in New
Mexico. Mother Agnes, Assistant to the Reverend Mother Aloysius, was privileged to lead this band of adventurous missionaries and to encourage them through the hardships of their
first year of pioneer life. The memorable journey of approximately two thousand miles win trails through the majestic
scenery of the lofty Rocky Mountains was marked by unusual
hardships. Extraordinary coincidences are connected with the
dates thereof: the trip began on the Feast of Our Lady's Nativity, September 8, 1919, and terminated September 12, the
Feast of the Holy Rame of Mary; them on the Feast of Mary's
Dolors, September 15, they began their educational work in New
Mexico.

At Farmington they were enthusiastically received by a group of families formerly of Fentucky. Among these people were former residents of Daviess County and pupils of Mount Saint Joseph. Several years previously they had emigrated to the fertile San Juan Valley, San Juan County, to establish Catholic homes. The plateau on which they settled was appropriately named Kentucky Mesa.

Preparations for the opening of three schools had been arranged between the Notherhouse and the Franciscan Missionaries, Father Fintan, pastor at Farmington, and Father Felicien A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

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at Blanco. Of the group of nine, three Sisters remained at Farmington, two went to Waterflew, Kentucky Mesa, and four to Blanco, a nearby Spanish-American settlement.

The home prepared for the Sisters at Farmington was fairly comfortable. At Waterflow no preparations for the Sisters had been made, as the arrival of Mother Agnes was awaited before work began on the erection of a convent and boarding school. However, a crude frame building was generously loaned to the Sisters for a year by one of the farmers. Nevertheless, the greatest hardships met by the three groups of pioneers were experienced by the Sisters at Blanco, where a two-room adobe inn with no improvements awaited their arrival. Straightway the Sisters went to work and, although the days were not long enough for all the work which they found to do, the Sisters subsequently converted this humble place into a cheerful convent home.

The interest of the former Kentuckians, farmers and Sisters alike, was centered in the building project at Water-flow, the future Central Home of the Ursulines in New Mexico. The work progressed satisfactorily as weeks and months passed by. The wells were ready for the roof when on February 2, 1920, a tragedy occurred; two days and nights of heavy rain and no protection for the wells caused the inner adobe supports to soften and collapse, totally wracking the superstructure.

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Substantial help came to the Sisters even before the message telling of the tragedy reached the Notherhouse. On the very day the building collapsed, a plan for its reconstruction was worked out by Father Pintan and the businesamen of Farmington. Accordingly the sorrew at the loss was soon forgotten in the joy of seeing the rise of the new walls of the Sacred Heart Academy, the girls' boarding school. The restored building was ready for occupancy at the close of the 1920-1921 scholastic year. It is a substantial, fourstory, brick structure patterned after the original Notherhouse provided the Ursulines by the Reverend Paul Volk at Louisville in 1858. This new building was dedicated on the first anniversary of the day on which the nine Sisters had set out from their Notherhouse.

Incidentally, the primitive combination church-restoryand-school at Farmington has been replaced by a group of modern buildings of which the Catholics in San Juan County may be justly proud. Saint Thomas Parochial School in this town is conducted by five Ursulines and has an enrollment of about 160. The light and the department of the property of the policy of the control of the

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In Blanco the consolidated public school was built in August, 1919. It contained eight large classrooms, only four of which were completed and used during the first school year.

Just prior to the opening of school the Reverend Father Fintan Zumbahlen, O. F. M., and the Reverend Felician Sanford, O. F. M., secured the services of two Ursuline Sisters to open the school, and a third Sister went as Sister Housekeeper. Two lay teachers were also employed, as it was then more necessary than now to have Spanish-speaking teachers in at least the lower grades in Blanco.

The enrollment for the eight grades was about 130. By reason of the fact that there had not been a centrally-located school in San Juan County School District 7 the ages of the children even in the first three grades ranged from 6 to 16. Of course this made it difficult for the teachers as well as the pupils and consequently some of the larger boys withdrew from school just as they were learning to speak English, but before they had been able to read it.

During the years 1920-1926 two other Sisters had replaced the lay teachers and the enrollment had increased considerably. By 1923 there were four school busses, --to be exact, two trucks and two wagons, bringing children to the Blanco school from places nearby. However in 1925 a bridge over the San Juan River was washed out by a flood and, the river having changed its

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course, no bridge was built for two years. Accordingly from 1925-1927 there were only two school busses transporting children to Blanco, and one less teacher on the faculty.

return of the pupils from the isolated districts to Blanco, the board of education announced that it would employ a fourth teacher. Immediately a controversy arose as to whether the fourth teacher should be a lay person or a Sister. The majority of the people of Blanco wanted all four teachers to be Sisters and they demanded that there be four Sisters or no Sisters at all. The board, however, favored the position taken by people of the outlying districts, that three Sisters be retained and the fourth teacher be a layman.

It so happened at this time that the church rectory was not in use. It had very spacious rooms and to here the Sisters withdrew and established a parochial school with the necessary permission of the Archbishop of Santa Fe. (Through all these years Blanco belonged to the archdiscese of Santa Fe; it now comes within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gallup.)

This was not what those who favored the board's point of view wished; it eachs that they still wanted a secular teacher on the public-school faculty, yet somehow preferred that their children be under the influence of the Sisters.

Consequently, when the two lay teacher appointed by the board

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opened the public school in September, 1927, only eight pupils reported. These teachers carried on school with an enrollment of eight or less for four months.

On the otherhand the Sisters' classes were crowded to the very door of the rectory rooms. As this presented an anomalous situation to them, the lay teachers resigned in January, 1928. Upon the receipt of these resignations the board asked the Sisters to resume the work of the public school. Since that time the Sisters have conducted the Blanco Public School, the largest rural public school in San Juan County.

In 1935 grades nine and ten, and in 1941 grade eleven, were added; in 1942 it became a four-year high school. Until the outbreak of World War II there were seven teachers in the elementary-school department and the daily attendance averaged 200 or slightly more per year. Even during the war the enrellment dropped no sore than 20; its present average daily attendance is about 180, which, strangely, is almost double the population of Blanco itself, as recorded in 1940. Of a total enrollment of 206, 174 are in grades 1-8 and 32 in high school, under the tutelage of six and two Sisters respectively.

In 1941 the county purchased more land near the school site and made arrangements to erect a separate building there for the high school. The ground had not been broken by the time that the United States entered the war and the plan was therefore set aside for the duration of the wat.

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As mentioned in the introductory remarks to this section, the Sacred Heart Academy conducted by the Ursuline Sisters at Waterflow was intended to be a typical Ursuline Institution, a private boarding school for girls. The Order of Ursuline Sisters is the first religious community founded for the sole purpose of the education of girls.

Rowever, in the case of this academy the field of education at which these Sisters work is broader, for this is
both a girls' boarding school and a day school for girls and
boys as well. The number of teachers employed in teaching in
this school is tem; for the 1944-1945 school year the enrollment was 61 and the average daily attendance 48.15. It is a
fully accredited four-year private high school and includes
both a private and a public elementary school. It is public
by reason of the fact that the two classrooms given over to
elementary-school work are rented by the San Juan County Board
of Education for ten dollars per month, and the two Sisters
teaching therein receive a salary from that board.

From 1925-1939 three Sisters were employed by the county and the enrollment varied from 32 in 1925 to 64 through 1931-1933 and 1935-1938; since that time, however, there has been one less Sister and the enrollment has come down from 47 to 45. The average daily attendance for the two public-school rooms in the Sacred Heart Academy for the 1944-1945 scholastic year was 42.2. Of the two Sisters teaching therein one has 25 and the other 17 years of teaching experience. Both have more

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than two years' college credit and possess professional elementary certificates; the past school year they received a salary of \$1740.

The Sisters maintain the public-school classrooms as they do those of their private school. The library contains over 2,000 volumes. Recently all classrooms and the dormitories were refurnished and new science equipment was installed. In 1932 a 16-piece orchestra was organized, as music is much promoted; the music department offers training both in voice and instrumental music. About 80% of the pupils receive training in at least one instrument and all aspire to play in the orchestra. The rhythm band and singing are emphasized in the grade school.

Sister Michael Barrow, O. S. U., Principal of Sacred
Heart Academy, Materflow, is compiling a history of the Ursuline
foundations in New Mexico, to which the interested may refer for
further detail concerning schools mentioned in this section.

Information about the work of the Ursuline Sisters in New Mexico was obtained in a number of ways, (1) the investigator went to the schools directly, where the actual figures presented were made available to him, (2) concerning the Blanco Public School in particular a letter addressed to Sister Benedict Joseph, O. S. U., by Sister Pierre, O. S. U., which after the former Sister had used it for her own purposes was turned over to this writer, and (3) Sister Mary Clement, O. S. U., in attendance at

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 the course, Problems of Education in New Mexico, at the Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico wrote as a term assignment
a paper entitled "Educational History and Work of the Ursulines
in New Mexico," which with her consent the professor, the Reverend Brother Basil, LL. D., turned over to the present worker.

<sup>2</sup> Sister Mary Clement, O. S. U., "Educational History and Work of the Ursulines in New Mexico," (unpublished paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course, Problems of Education in New Mexico, The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June, 1945), pages not numbered.

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## PECOS

Prior to the re-routing of Federal Highway 25, one of the main north-and-south avenues of traffic between Canada and Mexico, Pecos, a town in the central part of New Mexico, enjoyed a prosperous tourist trade. It lost this trade when engineers built an alternate, better road through territory in which a highway would be less apt to be washed away with springtime floods. Nowever the resultant decrease in the population of this town was not so great as expected and, whereas the inhabitants used to number about 1,500, now there are only a hundred or so less people.

In 1918 the Reverend Father Edward Paulham, paster of the Catholic church in Pecce, with the aid of his perishoners built a home there for the Sisters. When this convent was completed in the following year four Sisters of Divine Providence, whose Motherhouse is the Our Lady of the Lake Convent, San Antonio, Texas, came to Pecce in September and took charge of the Pecce Public School. Until the arrival of the Sisters in 1920 the school was elementary and conducted by two lay teachers.

In Paces at this time many families were sending their children away to boarding schools so that they might have the privilege of attending a high school. However as soon as the Sisters took charge of the school, at the request of the pastor The state of the s

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and of the people and with the approval of the State Department of Education, a high school was opened.

As the work of reorganizing the curriculum of the school took some time, there were no eighth-grade graduates in 1921 and the pupils were not sufficiently advanced to take the state examinations required for graduation from the grammar grades. By the end of the 1921-1922 school year diplomas were issued by the State Department of Education to graduates from the Pecos elementary school.

Since the Sisters took charge of this school a quarter of a century ago there has been a steady increase in the enroll-ment both in the elementary grades and in the high school. Also a corresponding increase has been made in the number of faculty members and in the variety of subjects taught. Accordingly in 1930 the Pecos Public School was classified by the State Department of Education as a four-year accredited high school.

At the time of the Sisters' arrival the public school was only a two-room building. Until the new school plant was erected in the latter part of 1920, the Sisters taught in the two-room school house, in Literary Club Hall, and in a private home loaned them for that purpose by a public-spirited parishoner. Then the school building completed in the winter of 1920 was destroyed by fire in 1925. Subsequently another school plant was constructed and in use before the close of the 1926-1927 scholastic year. At the opening of the 1927-1928

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school term it was found necessary to add three rooms to this structure which served for the elementary and high-school departments. In 1922 two additional classrooms were attached, bringing the total to eleven rooms. Again in 1939 the plant was expanded, when the W. P. A. erected a separate building for the high school, fully equipped to carry on an expanding curriculum.

All the foregoing data about the Pecos Independent Rural Schools were furnished in a reply to a questionnaire addressed to Sister Mary Bibliana, S. D. P., Superintendent. Moreover, the Reverend Father Claude J. Balland, Pastor of the Catholic Church in Pecce, informed the investigator in an interview that the Sister Superintendent had at least 30 years', that the Sister Principal of the elementary department had about 25, and the high-school tenchers had about the latter number of years' teaching experience.

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# A. DETROIT, MICHIGAN, PROVINCE

#### CARRIZOZO

In 1940 Carrizozo was recorded as having a population of 1,457. At just about the geometric center of the State, it stands in the southwestern part of Lincoln County at the junction of Federal Highways 54 and 30, the former of which roads is in this part of the State concurrent with New Mexico State Highway 3.

Santa Rita School was opened as a parechial school in this town in 1926. The Sisters of Mercy, then from Grand Rapids, Michigan, but now of Detroit, were asked to take charge of this, the first Catholic school in Lincoln County.

During their first school year there were about 150 pupils enrolled in this institution, but due to the migratory life of the people there the actual average daily attendance was not over 50. Host of the families move from place to place to gather crops and cannot afford to remain in one locality during the planting and harvesting seasons.

For the first seven years of its existence Santa Rita School was supported by donations from the Notherhouse in Grand Rapids and from other Michigan societies that aided or conducted missions and from the little help that the good but poor people of Carrizozo could afford to give the Sisters. AND THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF

In the early part of the 1931-1932 school year two members of the faculty died. These were replaced by Sisters. However, during the latter part of the next year the pastor found that it would not be possible to maintain the parochial school and that he would be forced to close Santa Rita School unless he received help from the State.

The prayers of the paster and people were answered in this respect, and starting in January, 1934, one Sister was paid a salary of \$810, pro-rated on an annual basis, by the county board, with the provision that the Sister not teach in the parish school building. Accordingly a hall was converted into a classroom. This building was used as a school until 1938, when a second Sister was given a salary by the State, at which time the Sisters were permitted to use two classrooms in Santa Rite School for public-school instruction.

The Sisters' salaries have varied from the original \$810 that one Sister sarmed the first year and which, plus a small bonus, two Sisters received the second year, to \$900 plus a bonus the third year, without a bonus the fourth year, and from 1940 through 1942 an increment of \$300 has been added annually thereto. In the past two years, aided by the State School Equalization Fund, they have received \$2500 and \$3350 respectively.

The school remains a public elementary school is which the average daily attendance for the 1944-1945 scholastic

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year was slightly more than 122. Plans are developing to construct a new school building in the summer of 1945.

The material of this report on the Santa Rita Public School, Carrisozo, was furnished by Sister Nery Regis, R. S. M., a teacher in the school. The state of the s

### COSTILLA

picturesque mountain village of Costilla in the north-central part of the State within a few miles of the Colorado-New Mexico state line. It is reached by New Mexico State Highway 3 from the south with much less ease than by Colorado reads from the north. In 1940 this town was recorded as having a population of about 500. Although the elevation of Costilla is in the neighborhood of 8,000 feet, it still has the appearance of resting in its fertile valley or side canyon. To the southwest stands the lofty, 10,151-feet high Ute Peak, and to the east rises the even taller Costilla Peak, 12,634 feet in altitude. Frequently snow-capped throughout the year, Costilla Peak is covered with anow, at least on its north side, usually from September first to the end of June, making the surrounding terrain ever an artist's paradise.

In presenting the contributions of Catholic religious orders conducting all the other extant public schools mentioned in this study, the sorker used along with much other available data information gathered directly from faculty members of those schools, teachers or administrators who had ready access to the official records thereof and permitted the writer to study at his pleasure any scholastic regards which were of an impersonal nature. However, in the case of

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the Costilla school the writer has been unsuccessful in a number of attempts to contact directly the Sisters in charge.

Accordingly, the information concerning this school is derived items from three indirect sources, and as the various/of evidence do not correspond in some details, conflicting data are herein impartially presented.

The three sources to which reference is made are (1) the study of Brother Bernildus, F. S. C., (2) The Official Catholic Directory, (which reprints statistics of previous years when later figures are not forthcoming from their respective sources) for the years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1944, and 1945, and (3) the gracious but brief reply to a question-naire sent on the advice of a Sister of Mercy to Sister Mary Lucille, R. S. M., 8200 West Outer Drive, Detroit, Michigan. It should be noted that this answer came from the Motherhouse in Detroit of the Sisters who formerly had charge of the school, whereas no reply has been forthcoming to the question-naire addressed to the Motherhouse in Onaha of the Sisters who in recent years have conducted and—it is assumed—now conduct the Costilla School.

<sup>3</sup> Louis Avant, "The History of Catholic Education in New Mexico Since the American Occupation," (unpublished Master's thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1940), p. 81.

<sup>4 &</sup>quot;The Archdiocese of Santa Fe, New Mexico, 'Parishes and Parish Activities' - 'Gostilla'," The Official Catholic Directory, Kennedy Brothers, Boston, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945. (Page numbers for this reference vary with the different issues.)

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In the reply received from the Detroit Motherhouse a few notes of similar brevity were also submitted in connection with the Santa Rita School, Carrizozo, which were not incorporated into this work, as more direct information was available. Notes concerning the Costilla school are copied from the aforementioned letter in full:

1929-School opened by Sisters of Mercy as a Public School.

Educational History:

Grade IX-Algebra, Latin, English, History Grade X -- Geometry, Physiology, English, History

Qualifications of Teachers:

1 H. S. Teacher-A. B. Degree 1 Elem. " -A. B. Degree

Salary Schedule

H. S. Teacher-\$1,125 Elom. " --\$ 800

The following notes were taken from the thesis of Brother Bernildus, (cf. footnote 2, Page 156, Louis Avant), but not transcribed verbatims

1929-Sisters of Mercy took over the public school at Costilla, grades 1-12.

1940-375 pupils; 6 Sisters, 5 lay teachers.

Notes taken, but not recorded verbatim, from the various volumes of The Official Catholic Directory reveal the following tabulated datas

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# STATISTICS OF ENROLLMENT AND FACULTY OF COSTILLA SCHOOL ACCORDING TO THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY

VOL.	PROBABLE SCHOOL-YEAR	Elementary	High School	Total	FACILITY Sisters Lay	
1939	1937-1938			181	6	2
1940	1938-1939		no de recoja avejena are	181	6	2
1941	1939-1940			375	5	6
1942	1940-1941	250	75	(325)6	7	3
1944	1942-1943	276	80	(256)8	5	9
1945	1943-1944	176	80	(256)6	5	7

<sup>5</sup> Figures listed for Sisters probably include total number of Sisters at mission, including the Sister Housekeeper, who is soldom a teacher; hence, figures may not be in conflict with data presented by Brother Bernildus.

<sup>6</sup> Totals not in original reference.

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## CHAPTER VI

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

## I. SUMMARY

From the second chapter it may be seen that the practice of employing religious as public-school teachers in New Mexico is not illegal, nor does the wearing of the religious' habit constitute sectarian teaching. Where religious teaching in a public school have tenure a board may not expel them merely because they are religious. However, in states where the legislature enacts a law prohibiting religious from engaging in public-school work the courts will uphold the statute. Finally, in New Mexico, where this matter has been taken to the the courts or to the Attorney Ceneral or to the State Department of Education by taxpayers it has been ruled that the decision should reside in the discretionary powers of the employing board of education. In her diary-novel Sister Blandina speaks of having worked in Colorado public schools; in her letter quoted on Page 15 of this study. Sister balachy mentions her having worked in public schools of that State; Franciscan Sisters from Oldenburg have told this worker that they conduct public schools in two eastern states; and on Page 13 of this work court actions in Pennsylvania and New York involving this practice were referred to.

Trail (Columbus, Ohio: The Columbian Press, 1932), 347 pp.

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The contributions of Catholic religious orders to public education in New Mexico since the American occupation as revealed through brief histories of public schools which they have taught, presented in Division II of Chapter III, Chapter IV and Chapter V, are summarized for the larger schools in the forms of annals in the Appendix. Moreover, on the following page the reader may see the significant dates and figures thereof at a glance.

The nontributions of Catholia religious orders to public education secreption probles education in New Marian stince the American secreption as remarked through brief historias of public cohools which they have tempts, presented in Division II of Chapter II; they have tempts, presented in Division II of Chapter II; and Chapter II; are summerhed for the barger Chapter II; and Chapter II; are summerhed for the barger and chapter II; and the former of season to season the significant determination of the reader may see the significant determined the chapter of a glance.

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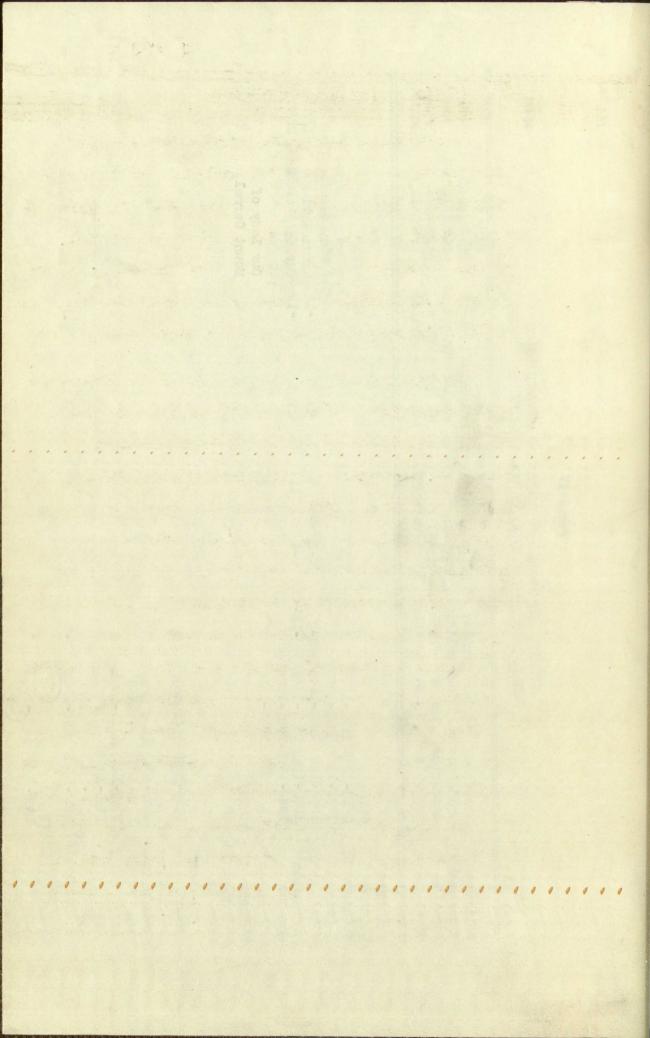
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# SIGNIFICANT DATES AND STATISTICS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Religious Order and location of school	Periods religious conducted schools	religious tempht	Range of mmber of religious P. S. teachers	number of lay	Present number of religious P. S. teachers	Present number of lay teachers	Present range of P. S. grades	Name of associated private or parochial school	Prosent total P. S. enrollmen
SISTERS OF									
LORETTO Santa Fe		1891-1900	2	1				er hads at adopt	
Tage More.		1891-1929	2-8	0-12	7	12	and the same of the same of	r Lady of Guada Annuaciation	500
Bernalille(b)	CONTRACTOR OF STREET AND ADDRESS OF STREET AND ADDRESS OF STREET	1887-1945	2-13	0-4	23	4		Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	359
		1935-1945	2		2			Our Lady of	75
BROTHERS OF TH CHRISTIAN SCHO Sente Fe							MAN OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	Mount Carmel	
P. S. Pro- cinct 4	1868-1883	(Segno)	2						
St. Mich- ael's Coll.	1859-1945	(fow yre)							
Agua Fria Las Vegas	1872-1873	(seme) 1889-1891	1					a Sallo Institu	rha .
Mora	1865-1884	7					The second secon	t. Mary's Colle	
Taos Bernelillo(b)	1865-1867	1891-1945	3-9		8		B-8	St. Nicholas	250
SISTERS OF CHA Santa Fe Old Albur-	RITY 1865-7	1876-7						and the same in	
quer	1881-1884	(eesse)						r Lady of Angel	.0
P. S. Pro-	1884-1945	1884-1892					5%	. Vincent	
Cinct 12 Durances	1884-1892	*					1.		
Barelas-West San Jose	30 S		7.6						
San Miguel	1885-7							7	
SOCIETY OF JES	us (JESUIT	FATHERS)							
querque or	0.1000-0	a 4 most acc							
Albuquerque SISTERS OF SAI		7-1883-9							1.2.
Pena Blanca Cuba	1904-1945	(same)	2-8		30		B-12		158 315
Lumberton San Fidel	1920-1945		2-6		6 3		8-8	The same of the	95
Park 'Mew	1918-1945		2-3	0-1	4	1	200		190
Pierra Amarilla	1924-1945		2-7	0-2	٧	2	8-12		308
Aragon Dixon	1938-1945	1941-1945	3-5	1-2	3	2	}=8 B=12	St. Joseph	220
Holmen(b)	1945-1946	(ama)	2	5.	5 2 7	5			200 354
estimate the second of the	ME DOMINIC	,		4					994
Penasco Santa Cruz	1926-1945	**	3-11	0-3	10	3 6	**		400 348
San Juan	1929-1945	**	2-3	0-7	3	7	B-8		335
Belon Ranchos	1933-1945		3+5	2-3	5	3		St. Mary's	353
de Taos Tucumcari	THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	1936-1945	3 2	3-7	3 2	7	B-12 B-2	St. Ann's	250 92
SISTERS OF THE Ribers-San	bonnomput	HOTTER							
Miguel	1914-1945		3-4		4		B-8		140
Villanueva	1916-1945	Mark Market	2-6		6		B-12		160
東京(2) (公文学名 - Man Albania -	1919-1945	1919-1945 1925-1945	e) 2-9 2-3	0-2	8 2		"B=8	Sacred Heart	206 42.2(d
URSULING SISTS Blanco Waterflow	Sen Marine	ENCE		1-6	7	4	B-12		32.7
Blanco Saterflow SISTERS OF DIV	INE PROVIDE 1920-1945	and the same of th	3-7						
Blanco Waterflow SISTERS OF DIV Peces SISTERS OF MER	1920-1945 CY	(seme)		•					200(4)
Blanco Waterflow SISTERS OF DIV Peccs	1920-1945 CY	(seme)	1-2	,	2 5	7	B-8 B-12	St. Rita	122 <sup>(d)</sup>

<sup>(</sup>a) B -- refers to grades below grade 1
(b) Totals for 1945-1946 school year; (others for 1944-1945)
(c) For 4 months the Ursulines did not engage in public -- school instruction at Blanco.
(d) Average daily attendance; (other figures in final column represent enrollment.)
(e) Information comes from indirect sources.
(f) The decimal, .2, made into the next whole number.



based on over three years research into the matter
this investigator has come to the conclusion that it is impossible at this time to forecast positively that the practice of
having religious teach in New Mexico public schools will
increase or decrease in the future. That the reader may draw
his own conclusions before those of this worker are explained,
the following analysis of the situation is presented:

Factors abetting the practice. Unless the legislature should enact a law forbidding religious to teach in public schools, the following facts seem to indicate that this practice may continue, if not increase, for an indefinite period: (1) In several localities in the vicinity of schools conducted by religious, Catholic and non-Catholic parents alike move during the school semester into the towns where these schools are located for the express purpose of sending their children to such schools. (2) In most places the religious teaching in these schools give their time gratis outside of school hours to the cause of religious instruction of the children, a much appreciated practice not found so frequently among lay teachers. (3) In almost all instances the religious in these schools perform acts of charity in the areas in which they teach that call for sacrifices beyond the limits of duty. (4) The majority of administrators and supervisors have only praise for the school work and cooperation of the religious.

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"autora aboliche vollenten delle del logistade calling an dress as localing pass bound upt a toung alread The terminal properties of the control of the contr their distance to each action of (a) to make a problem a fact their  (5) Many non-Catholics as well as Catholics have expressed their deepest satisfaction with the "atmosphere" (discipline and attitudes of pupils and teachers) in schools conducted by religious. (6) A great number of Catholics in the State—and most non-Catholics aware of the fact—appreciate that the lives of these religious are consecrated by solemn vowe to perform to the best of their ability the tasks which confront them.

Factors impeding the practice. This invostigator has found that there is a great deal of anti-Catholicism in the State, but not nearly so much as some would contend. No doubt bigotry as well as sincere, conscientious objection will be factors to impede the progress of this practice, but in combined potency they do not compare with "politics" as a possible obstacle to the continuance of instruction by religious in the New Mexico public schools. Finally, the religious, themselves, --should restrictions to which they could not conscientiously adhere be imposed upon them (cf. the leaving of the Albuquerque town schools by the Sisters of Charity, pp. 12 and 28)--may put an end to this practice.

Bases for the conclusions: Of the 26 towns in which the extant public schools taught by religious are located, the investigator has taught or resided near eight, and has visited for the purposes of this research 14 others (all

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 except Carrizoso, Costilla, Nolman, and Tucuscari). Approximately 500 persons have been questioned as to (1) their opinion
of Sisters or Brothers as public-school teachers, (2) whether
they favored religious\* teaching in public schools, and (3)
what was their opinion-and their reasons therefor-concerning
the outlook for this practice. Of the 500 it was definitely
established that 80 were son-Catholics and about 300 were
Catholics. The investigator was led to believe that at least
100 of the remaining 120 were non-Catholic.

The following answers were given to question 1: about 20% seemed very enthusiastic; 70% "better than the "general run" of teachers"; 5%-10% "eams as the rest of teachers"; and about 1% or less offered adverse criticism; the remainder had "no opinion."

Concerning question 2: about 5% responded with an almost radical "yes"; 20% "yes" for one or more reasons mentioned in Factors abouting the practice; 50% "yes" for the reason that "religious make better teachers"; about 5% "yes" for divers other reasons; 5% "no" for reasons that were obviously sincers and conscientious, -about half of whom, incidentally, professed to be Catholic; 2% "no" for political reasons; 1% "no" for the reason that they were staittedly opposed to snything Catholic, an attitude referred to as bigotry under Factors impeding the practice; and the remaining eights or so were non-committel.

To question 3 the overshelming majority of 95% replied in effect, "that depends upon the politicians." Only 1% or so made definite statements as to whether the practice would continue, cease, increase, or decrease, based on the merits or demerits of the practice itself. The remainder made no comment.

after receiving a series of evasive answers from alleged politicians in districts near to which the investigator has resided for periods of length, he was forced to the conclusion that neither a definite nor trustworthy prediction could be made from their replies.

Conclusions. So long as it is to the advantage of the politicians in a particular district to retain religious as public-school teachers therein, the religious—if they choose to centinue the work of public education—will be employed. Or as long as it is not to the politicians disadvantage to have religious teaching in the public schools of their district, the religious (under the same circumstances mentioned above) may continue to be employed. Finally, should it prove to the disadvantage of powerful political groups with special interests to have religious engaged in the work of public education in their districts, the politicians will find a way to remove the religious from the public schools.

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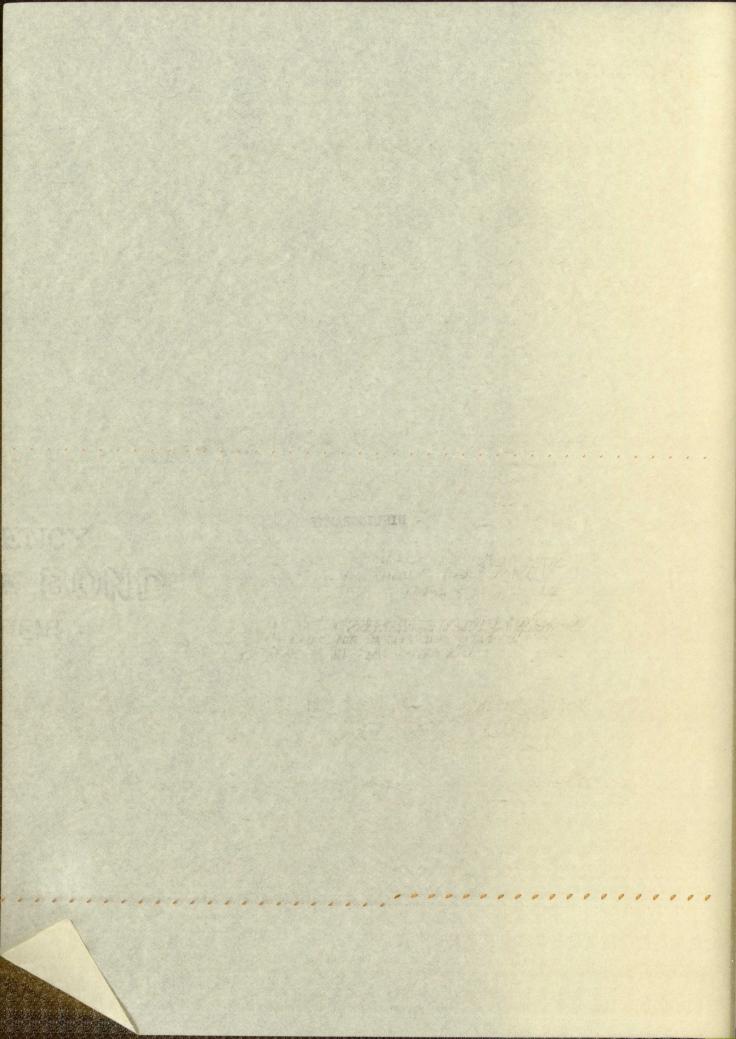
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This worker has been unable to determine in any particular case whether it would be to the advantage or disadvantage of local politicians to retain, discharge, or commence to employ religious, Sisters or Brothers, in the public schools within the districts controlled by these politicians.

Finally, although no attempt has been made objectively to measure their contributions to public education in this State, from what has been written here it should seem obvious that Sisters and Brothers, by renouncing opportunities to be stationed at foundations offering higher salaries and more modern accommodations and comforts and volunteering to work in missions in rugged, isolated sections of this State for a more pittance, where other qualified teachers may have refused to go, have served in an appreciable way the cause of public education in New Mexico.

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## D. HEMSPAPERS

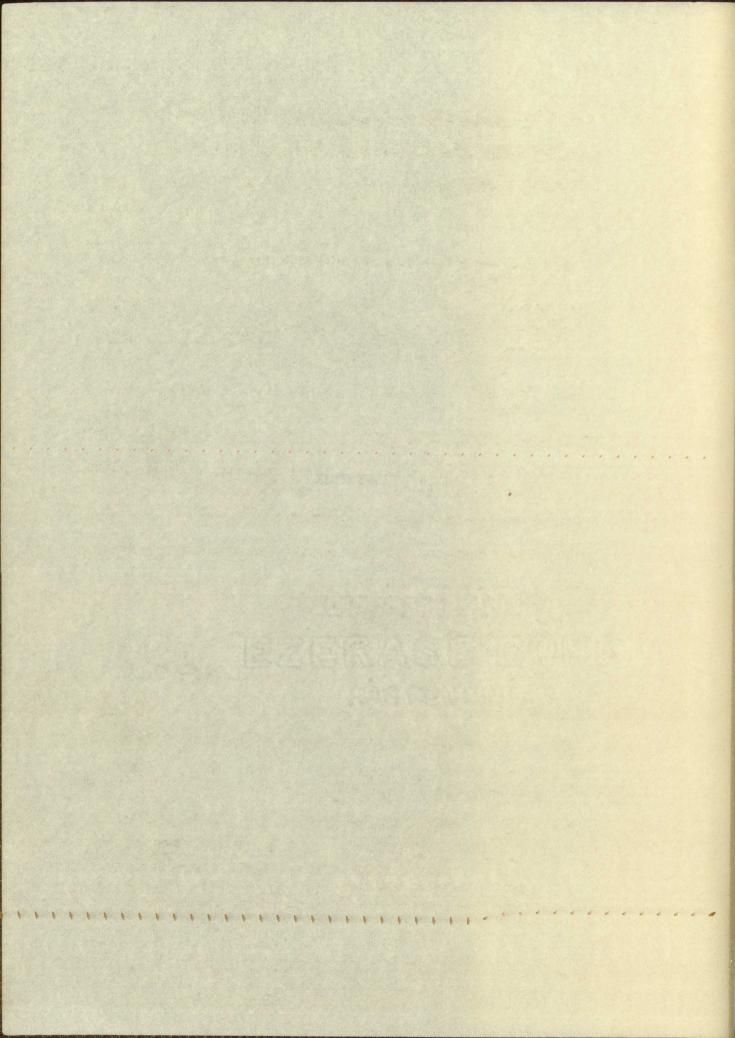
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APPENDIX



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The growth and development of the larger New Mexico public schools conducted by Catholic religious orders are reflected in the following tabulated informations

### MORA

- 1864: 3 Sisters of Loretto, including 2 teachers, opened
  Annunciation Academy.
- 1888: 2 Sisters employed as public-school teachers in building formerly occupied by Saint Mary's College.
  Sisters' convent burned and work begun on erection of a 2-story structure to replace it.
- 1902: New convent completed. Public-school classes held in academy.
- 1908: Public school was graded.
- 1910: 3 Sisters taught public school in academy, 2 lay teachers in aforementioned college building.
- 1912: 2-year public high school started.
- 1915: 2-year public high school accredited by state department.
- 1917: 4 Sisters, 3 Lay teachers.
- 1922: 4 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.

  4-year public high school started.

  Mora County erected school house intended to accommodate public-school classes theretofore held in academy.

  Public high-school classes conducted in academy building.
- 1923: 6 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.
- 1927: 4-year public high school accredited by state department.
- 1937: 8 Sisters, 11 lay teachers. Woodworking class started.
- 1938: County erected new school house intended to accommodate high-school classes.

  4 school buildings in use, including all mentioned above. End put to dispute ever Sisters' being in charge of public school on grounds that no vecational work was being taught as county board and local school directors visited woodworking room in Nora High School.

A married and a state of the second and the second and the second and the second as th CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR OF STREET AND ASSESSED ASSESSED. The same and a supplied the state of the hearth as they have  1940: Grades 7-12 from Guadelupe, Buena Vista, Chacon, and Carmen consolidated with Mora schools.

1940-1943: 500 pupils; 8 Sisters, 10 lay teachers.

1942: Fire destroyed 2-story convent erected 1888-1902.

As county relinquished property, Sisters moved academy classes to former Saint Mary's College rooms.

1943: Of 7 Sisters employed by county in Mora public schools, 6 had 35 years' teaching experience, 1 had 28 years'.

1943-1945: 7 Sisters, 12 lay teachers.

1945: 500 pupils, 165 in high school.

Sisters on the faculty of Mora public schools, 1944-1945: 1 graduate student with B. A. degree. 5 with B. A. degree. 1 in 3rd college year.

Sisters' salaries, 1944-1945, ranged from 1 at \$2045 to 1 at \$1600 per year.

# BERNALILLO<sup>1</sup>

Sisters' school only; (for significant data on Brothers' school in Bernalillo see Table II, Page 50.)

1874: Sisters' convent founded in April. Sister Adelaide
Farren first Superior; her companions Sisters M. Merincks Romero and Veronica. The Reverend J. P. Faure
was paster and a kind father to struggling community
which was laboring under so many difficulties.
Sisters' owned 2-acre let on which was an adobe house,
l-story high, consisting of 10 rooms, with clay-covered
roof and mud-plastered walls. The house and let were
donated to the Sisters by Don Jose Leandro Perea and
his wife. The building served as convent for Sisters
and school house for village girls.

<sup>1</sup> This information is condensed from material described on Page 20.

<sup>2</sup> Don Jose Leandro Perea is the benefactor of education in Bernalillo who also invited the Christian Brothers to open a school in that town in 1872.

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- Sept. 15, 1876: The Sisters had 15 orphans paid by the Territory. They also had day pupils from the village, girls only. They paid from 50 cents to \$1.00. The yearly income was \$300; it was charity work from the beginning.
- Aug. 1880: Sister Praxedes was the next Superior and made many improvements. She built the inside porches of the courtyard and put in new windows, etc.
- Dec. 18, 1885: In the poor and humble convent the Lorette (Industrial) Indian School (for Girls) was opened with 8 pupils from Isleta Pueble, New Mexico. During the first year 4 Sisters were employed. As the school progressed the Sisters found their building too small for the number of pupils and saw the necessity for a more commodious place for their work. Plans were at once drawn by the Nost Reverend J. B. Salpointe (Archbishop of Santa Fe) for a spacious building, and the work was commenced, but the scanty means were soon exhausted and the work on the building had to be suspended. The Very Reverend J. A. Stephen gave \$2,000 and all equipment such as desks, beds, blankets, etc., for an Indian school of 65 girls. He also obtained a donation in favor of the new Indian school from that noble benefactress of the Negro and Indian races, Miss Catherine Drexel, now Mother Catherine of the Order known as Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. With this a fine substantial building was completed at a cost of \$8,000. It contained dormitories, school rooms, parlors, etc.
- Jan. 1886: The number of pupils had now increased to 60, representing the Navajo Tribe, the Teguas, and Queres of the Pueblos. The pupils ranged from 7-17 years. As this was an Indian Government (U. S. Department of the Interior) contract school, the income was from it.
- Oct. 3, 1887: Sister Margaret Mary was appointed Superior.4

<sup>3</sup> Marginal dates frequently refer to the date on which a particular entry to follow was made in the Annals which are kept in each community by a Sister appointed by the Superior. However, in re-writing for the Chronicles, a composite of the Annals of all the communities, the past tense is often employed.

A Sister Margaret Mary, (d. 1946), blind but with excellant memory when this was written, is the source of much information passed on to this worker through other Sisters of Lorette. Sister Margaret Mary joined the community at Bernalillo in 1880.

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- 1887: Sisters began to teach in the Bernalille Public School.

  This school was separate from the Loretto Industrial
  School for Indian Girls (and from the Academy of Cur
  Lady of the Sacred Heart founded in 1875), but was
  taught in the Sisters' buildings which had been enlarged by another building erected in 1887. At first
  just grades 1-8 were taught; later, about 1916, a twoyear commercial course was added. This continued until
  1930, when the 4-year high school was started—and has
  remained until the present (1945). The school is known
  as the Bernalillo High School and the Bernalillo Grade
  School.
- Dec. 1891; Sisters purchased a 34-acre farm adjoining the school property, from Don Pedro Perea and wife for \$5,000. The Sisters call this their ranch. As the school property stands today (above date) it is worth \$35,000. In all there are 9 buildings.

  This same year the Public School System was opened in New Mexico. Sisters Margaret Mary, William Ann, and M. Charles and 3 Christian Brothers took the examination in the courthcuse in Albuquerque and all received First Class certificates.
- 1893: Sisters sent specimens of the Indian girls' work in drawing, needlework, plain sewing, etc., to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where they received recognition and were awarded many prizes.
- 1900: Sisters became very crowded for room as they were receiving more boarders every day, so they had to put 16 "babies" to sleep downstairs.
- 1901: The old wine cellar was converted into a doraitory in order to accommodate the 98 boarders and 98 Indian girls.
- 1910: Previous to this time the county Institutes (for publicschool teachers) were conducted by the Christian Brothers
  in their building nearby. Brothers from the East were
  employed, and were excellent teachers. This year Mrs.
  Butts and Sister Teresine conducted the Institute in the
  Sisters' school. After this the Institutes were held in
  the Sisters' convent in Santa Fo by Sisters Jane Frances,
  Teresine, and others, who were given full powers from the
  U. S. Senate to conduct Institutes and confer degrees.

<sup>5</sup> Sister William Ann here referred to is one of these mentioned as granting the interview from which data about the Lorrettine foundations at Taos and other places were secured.

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- 1913: Sister Mary Ellen6 arrived; this was her first mission.
- 1914: Father C. Lambert came January 29 (d. May 31, 1936) and was installed as paster the first Sunday of February. He made many fine changes in the place. He has been the Sisters' friend from the first. The Sisters have him to thank for keeping the public school for them, as some people here are doing their best to put in lay teachers.
  - 1915: A noteworthy event was that one of the Sisters' pupils entered their Novitiate this year. Genevieve Anaya was brought to the Sisters when very small and succeeded in getting a certificate to teach in a rural school for a few years before becoming Sister Englebert.
  - 1916: Sister Malachy oelebrated her Silver Jubilee (25 years as a professed Sister) this year in November. There were 17 cases of measels and the Sisters quartered them in the laundry, so they did not close school. Mary heaten (who came to the Sisters in 1908), now Sister Casianita, and Sister Pia took care of the sick, who got along fine under their care.
  - 1917; Mary Heaten (see above paragraph) entered the Novitiate.
  - 1919; Sister Fabian was sent here to take charge of the public school. She had charge of Saint Mary's School in El Paso and taught grade 8. Here she began teaching in high school, in the freshman class, and later the schomore was added.
  - 1920: The public school was progressing fine. Father Lambert is on the school board and he sees that the Sisters draw their salaries every month.

Sister Mary Ellen is the present principal at Bernalillo and sent this material to this sorker, she also granted him an interview in the fall of 1945.

<sup>7</sup> Sister Malachy is the Sister who granted the interview from which information about the Lorettine foundations at Mora was secured.

<sup>8</sup> Sister Casianita, now stationed at Mora, arranged for the interview mentioned above.

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- 1922: The new public school building was commenced in May and was ready for use in September. This, a grand building, has all the equipment for a first-class public school. It is fully accredited and follows the course of study adopted by the State Department of Education. 17 Sisters came up from El Paso to attend the Institute conducted by Misses Mary and Catherine Keenan (Sister Margaret Mary's nieces).
- 1923: 2 of the Sisters' pupils went to their Novitiate this summer. They are Reina Sanchez, now Sister Helen Angela, and Josefita Gutierrez, now Sister Romaine. The blessing of the new school took place in March.
- 1924: The old boardwalks were taken up and gave place to modern concrete pavements. Electric lights were also introduced. It was hard to give up the kerosene lamps and lanterns of pioneer days, but the Seniors were finally persuaded to have the new lighting system installed. About this time the Sisters enjoyed another modern "luxury," that of their new Ford.
- 1925: Carlota Montoya left here in August to enter the Sisters' Nevitiate. She is now Sister Victoriana, whose sister, Veronica, wishes to become a Catechist.
- 1926: The golden jubilees of Sisters Margaret Mary and Pigo was a happy event. Sister Angelica, the Superior, 10 had the two main buildings improved exteriorly by having the walls painted, pebble-dashed, and reinferced. A movie machine was added to the public-school equipment, and was a source of much enjoyment for both teachers and pupils.
- 1927: Many of the Sisters attend summer college at Saint Francis (Summer College) in Albuquerque (now The Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, frequently referred to in this study). Sister Mary Philip and two Franciscans received their B. A. degrees.

Sister Pia, often mentioned in the volume from which this was condensed, was a favorite of the Indians and the choir leader and organist in the early days of these Sisters in Bernalillo.

<sup>10</sup> Sister Angelica has been mentioned as granting the interview from which data about the Lorettine foundations at Santa Pe and other places were secured.

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- 1928: Sister Ludger went to the General Chapter (Motherhouse) as a delegate and remained at Loretto. Her place in the Indian School was not filled by a Sister, so seculars were employed.
- 1929: The attic was renovated and converted into three airy dormitories. Gas equipment was installed in the convent and public school and ready for use in September. The gas piping cost \$218.

  Sister Mary Hugh and several others in the community attended summer college at Saint Francis, at the close of which Sister Mary Hugh received her B. A. degree.
- 1930: The Sisters put in the fourth year high, with Sister Jane Frances, Principal, Sister Malachy, sophomore teacher, and Sister Mary Hugh, teacher of the freshmen.
- 1931: Sister Teresine was missioned to Bernalillo in August as Principal of the Public High School.
- 1932: 8 book presses were made and set up in our classrooms in the public school.
- 1933: The public school opened September 11 with an enrollment of over 200 in the grades and 52 in high.
- Sept., 1934: The public school opened on the 3d with an enrollment of 60 in high school and over 200 in the grades.
  Sister Edwina was relieved of teaching and Mrs. Davies
  took her place. Mr. Hernandez was employed to teach
  the Pre-Primary Grade.
  Rumor says that \$35,000 has been appropriated by the
  F. E. R. A. to build a public school downtown.
- Nov. 28, 1934: Sandoval County teachers were invited to attend the San Jose Training School's demonstration. Four of our faculty spent the day and enjoyed the various programs given by the different grades. The Christian Brothers and Franciscan Sisters also attended.
- 1935: All the rooms in the public school are heated by gas now. Several new gas heaters were purchased this year. New window shades were also bought for several of the rooms. Basketball equipment for boys and girls was added to the list of purchases for the high school.
- Mar. 22, 1935: The Sandowal County teachers held a meeting in our auditorium and it was well attended by the secular and religious teachers of the county. The afternoon

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Session was opened by the President-Sister Teresine. Other speakers were: Mr. Perea, County Superintendent, Miss Rodriguez, County Supervisor, Mr. Toole of Santa Fe, and Mrs. Gonzales.

- Apr. 5, 1935, Arbor Day: Sister Teresine got about fifty
  Chinese elms donated and she and the high-school boys
  planted about twenty of them in the public-school yard,
  and the rest were planted in the convent yard.
  Sister Lorenza came to take charge of the music department.
- 1936: The Indian School classrooms were used for the public school. Mother Catherine's allowance for the education of Indian girls was withdrawn at this time. The Catholic Indian Bureau notified us that their quarterly payments would be greatly reduced during the year and would be discontinued after July, 1937.

  After the necessary permissions from the Catholic Indian Bureau and the County Superintendent, it was agreed to have our Indian boarders, about 45 in number, attend our Public School.
- 1937: After due consideration during the summer it was decided to close our Indian School. Every Sister hated to see this done, but it was necessary because of the withdrawal of all support.
- 1938: School closed on May 27th after a very successful year.
  16 graduated from high school and 15 finished the
  grammar grades.
  At Thanksgivings time an educational conference was
  held in El Paso. 17 of our Sisters attended. Our
  school sent a number of contributions for the exhibit.
- 1940: Bernalillo High School joined the New Mexico State High School Athletic Association.
- 1943-1944: 324 pupils, 161 in high school.

  13 Sisters and 1 lay teacher.

  Salaries ranged from 1 at \$1710 and 10 at \$1500,

  to 1 at \$1350 per year.
- 1944-1945: 342 pupils, 172 in high school.
  12 Sisters and 2 lay teachers.
  Salaries ranged from \$1685 to \$2055 per year.

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1945-1946: 359 pupils, 172 in high school.

11 Sisters and 4 lay teachers.

Salaries ranged from 1 at \$2448 and 6 at \$1993, to 1 at \$1887 per year.

#### PENA BLANCA

1904-1908: 2 Sisters, 1 in Upper Pena Blanca and 1 in Lower Pena Blanca.
No complete record of enrollment for 3 years; about 35 or so pupils, each teacher with 15 or 18.

1915: 105 pupils; 3 Sisters.

1924: 4 Sisters. 2-year high-school and commercial courses introduced.

1926: 5 Sisters.

1927: 6 Sisters. 11th grade added to high achool.

1930: 6 Sisters. 12th grade added.
Sisters moved out of school building to their new home;
the apartments which the Sisters occupied were remodeled for school rooms, furnishing a science room and a
combination classroom and typewriting room.

1931: 43 pupils in high school, 9 seniors. 8 Sisters.

Righ-school pupils from Domingo and elementary pupils from La Bajada were brought to Pena Blanca by school bus.

The opening of the 4-year high school marked an improvement in the lives of the people; they became interested in improving and beautifying their homes; parents became keenly interested in the progress of their children and in their consequent advancement in the professions after graduation.

1932: First high-school graduation; 9 seniors and 9 8th-grade graduates.

Samuel Nowtoya, a senior, won first-place henors in the Washington Bi-Centennial Essay Contest, both in the county and in the state.

Emelda Leyba, an 8th-grade graduate, won second place in the county declaration contest.

1934: 225 pupils, 50 in high school; 8 Sisters and 2 Franciscan Fathers teachers, licensed by the New Mexico

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State Department of Education and paid by Sandoval County.

School building: 8 classrooms, 5 for elementary grades, 3 for high school, a library, and 2 well-ventilated halls, satisfactorily equipped.

School is state-accredited with a full 4-year highschool curriculum: languages, mathematics, social sciences, natural sciences, health education, and athletics, correlated with a commercial course: bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, and commercial English; art and glee club form special courses.

Pena Blanca at this time counts among its former pupils: 1 seminarian, 4 Sisters, 17 teachers, 2 trained nurses, 1 county superintendent of schools, and several holding government positions.

- 1935: 200 pupils; 8 Sisters, 2 in high school.
  First class-play; exhibits of pictorial arts and need-lework.
- 1936: 3rd Sister added to high-school faculty.
  Art added to curriculum; certificates awarded to mothercraft and first-aid classes by county nurse.
- 1937: 208 pupils, 45 in high school; 8 high-school graduates; 14 elementary-school graduates.
- 1938: 202 pupils, 51 in high school.

  School paper started, edited, published, and distributed by high-school students to parents in Pena Blanca, Sile, Domingo, and Cochiti, and posted in the Pena Blanca and Domingo post offices.

Pena Blanca High School joined the New Mexico State High School Athletic Association; team participated in the district basketball tournament held at Albuquerque. Pena Blanca Sisters attended all school meetings, including the New Mexico Education Association Convention in Roswell.

The Sisters' homes received electric lights after 34 years of candles and kerosene lamps.

Pupils attended a state high-school meeting on soil conservation.

Margaret Aragon, high-school student, received a bronze medal for her Georgas Memorial essay. Sister M. Gabriel, Principal, was chosen to be Deam of Saint Francis Summer College, Albuquerque.

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- 1939: 206 pupils, 47 in high school; 14 high-school graduates, 18 8th-grade graduates. 1 Sister added to high-school faculty to enable Sister M. Raphael, librarian of Saint Francis Summer College, to devote some time to that work.

  Physical education courses added to curriculum; 2 play-ground supervisors appointed by county to supervise organized play during recess periods.

  Public speaking contest held before entire parish; 14 pupils participated.

  Pena Blanca selected as headquarters for school district; Sisters participated in and demonstrated at meetings.

  Mauro Montoya, senior, won second place in the oratorical essay contest held at Albuquerque.

  Sister M. Gabriel, Principal, attended the National
- 1940: 209 pupils, 50 in high school; 8 Sisters and 2 Franciscan Fathers teachers.
  School participated in hot lunch project.
  High-school students visited Albuquerque; they were admitted as a group into several places of interest.
  Students presented a Quatro-Centennial programs drama, procession, and festival commemorating Coronado's explorations in New Mexico.

Catholic Teachers convention, Washington, D. C.

4 of previous year's graduates attending college; 1 in

- 1941: 195 pupils, 50 in high schools 11 high-school and 30 elementary-school pupils transported by school busses. Seniors and juniors visited Santa Fe to be present at meetings of state Senate and House, and other interesting places.

  NYA workers, 4 boys and 4 girls, engaged in construction work on playgrounds new equipment prepared and old repaired by boys as girls acted as assistants to elementary-school teachers, hecktographing, correcting papers, and helping out in the library.

  Basketball players participated in state tournament.
- 1942: 171 pupils, 42 in high school; 13 high-school graduates. Fena Blanca School formed a Junior Red Cross Unit. Commercial students joined New Mexico State Commerce Club sponsored by Highlands University, Las Vegas. School begins to show the effects of World War II, with enrollment decreased by the moving of families to defense-work areas.
- 1943: 152 pupils, 38 in high school.

nurses' training.

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1944-1945: 133 pupils, 25 in high school. I elementary and I high-school teacher removed from faculty due to the insufficient number of pupils to warrant their employment.

The village of La Bajada, which formerly transported pupils to the Pena Blanca School, ceases to exist.

Sisters have attended all county teachers' meetings, all New Mexico Education Association conventions, have met all state certification requirements, and have attended college summer sessions.

Faculty of the Pena Blanca School, 1944-1945:

8 Sisters:

2 with degrees of Master of Arts

4 with degrees of Bachelor of Arts

2 who have since received bachelors' degrees.

#### CUBA

1916: 90 pupils; grades 1-8; 2 Sisters.

1920: 2 Sisters began to teach in new building.

1921: 40 boarders; 3rd Sister added to faculty.

1922: 1 lay teacher added to staff; 4th classroom added.

1923: 70 boarders; 4th Sister replaced lay teacher.

1926: 5 Sisters; 5th classroom added. Boarders\* dormitories moved to attic.

1932: 182 pupils: 43 in grades 1-2, 47 in grades 2-3, 28 in grade 5, 40 in grades 6-8, 24 in grades 9-10.

Ages of latter pupils ranged from 12-21 years.

Mon-Catholics as well as Catholics included.

I teacher taught grades 9-10.

State high-school supervisor visited the Cuba school and commended it highly, promising accreditation for 2 years of high school and asking that school be continued the next year with the 11th grade added and with 2 additional Sisters for the high school.

1933: 247 pupils, 30 in high school, 10 boarders; 6 Sisters. Lith grade added; 3-year high school accredited by the State Department of Education. All and the Second Line of American Control of the Second Control . Mains 400000000 A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF 1986 to direct organization of the contract of The said of the factor well as the said of the said

Some of the Sisters' living quarters were turned over for school purposes.

1934: 257 pupils, 45 in high school; 7 teachers, 2 in high school.

With the permission of the state superintendent of public instruction, the high school opened an extension at Jemez Springs, conducted by the Reverend Albert O'Brien, O. F. M., of Saint Bonaventure College, Alleghenv. New York.

Mrs. Mariamne Geyer, state high-school supervisor, visited Guba School and expressed satisfaction with the attendance and courses offered.

Juniors studied bookkeeping and typing, subjects that were attractive.

The county superintendent of schools and the county school supervisor inspected the elementary-school classrooms and were pleased with the work being done. The number of boarders decreased greatly due to the number of families who moved into town from the outlying districts.

Bus transportation to Cuba School started; this also served to decrease the number of boarders.

1935: 327 pupils, 53 in high school, 17 in night school; 8
teachers, 3 in high school. 12th grade added.
Night school offered commercial and English courses.
Mr. Conway, state high-school supervisor, visited the school and expressed pleasure with the attitude of the pupils and teachers and with the course of studies offered.

MYA work: students needing financial assistance received \$6 per month in recognition of services rendered.
Regular high-school assemblies held every friday, arranged according to grades, and each grade entertaining once a month.

3 Sisters received Teachers' Life Certificates for New Mexico; 1 Sister received an Administrative Life Certif-icate; 1 Sister received a Master's Degree in Philosophy.

1936: 231 pupils, 50 in high school; 9th teacher added; 6 teachers in elementary school, 3 in high school.

1937: 190 pupils, 42 in high school.

Enrollment dropped greatly in past 2 years due to the closing of the mines and railroad at La Ventana, from which pupils had been transported to Cuba by school bus.

1938: 213 pupils, 40 in high school.

The state of the s - - the provided with a real large will be a large to be a province the state of the s 1939: 264 pupils, 62 in high school.

Consolidation of some outlying district schools with Cuba School was undertaken, and school bus transportation from those districts was begun.

High-school curriculum: English, social sciences, health, art, typing I and II, shorthand I and II, Spanish I and II, and business arithmetic.

Cuba School joined New Mexico State High School Athletic Association.

NYA work: playground equipment was constructed and repaired, and supervised recreation was carried on. Students edited a school paper.

Pupils made educational trips to Albuquerque.

1943: 272 pupils, 44 in high school.
World War II began to take its toll on the rolls of Cuba School, as many families moved from Cuba to defense-work areas.

1944-1945: 315 pupils, 45 in high school, many non-Gatholics.

Further consolidation of outlying school districts with school bus transportation to Guba effected.

First-aid course added to high-school curriculum.

Faculty of the Guba School, 1944-1945:

2 with degrees of Master of Arts, doing further graduate work

1 with degree of Master of Arts received since
1 with a bachelor's degree, working towards a master's
2 with bachelors' degrees
4 with over 2 years of college work.
All hold advanced certificates.

## LIMBERTON

1920: 2 Sisters; grades 1-8.

1924: 4-classroom building erected.

1931: 131 pupils; 3 Sisters. Attendance good.

1933: 140 Pupils; attendance 90%.

1934: 149 pupils; attendance good.

Salaries paid in full for only 7 of the 8 months taught;

Sisters received 70% of salary for 8th month.

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- 1935: 130 pupils.

  Delinquent salaries from 1931 and 1932 were paid by the county. Salary still paid for 7 months; Sisters taught 8 months.
- 1936: 130 pupils by January 1, 1937; children come in gradually from outlying ranches, and some leave early to go back to their ranches.
- 1937: 77 pupils September 6; 109 pupils October 5; 130 pupils by end of December.
- 1938: 132 pupils in September; enrollment increased to 158 due to opening of a new mine.

  The lumber mill at Ponds Mill on the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation was about to close, so families were moving into Lumberton.
- 1939: 148 pupils; 4 Sisters.
- 1940: 160 pupils, 15 in grade 9. I teacher for high school. 8th grade transferred to junior-high-school department. High school started at Lumberton at request of county board of education; old Blue Eagle Cafe selected for site thereof.
- 1941: 18 pupils grades 9-10.

  10th grade added to Lumberton High School; room in old Garcia house rented as additional high-school classroom.
- 1942: 124 pupils, 13 in high school; 6 teachers, 2 in high school. Enrollment increased, as many children were late coming in from ranches.

  11th grade added.

  World War II began to take its toll on the enrellment, as families moved from Lumberton to deface-work areas.

  Defense-Stamp campaign raised \$300.90 by end of December.

  High-school curriculum: Spanish, English, history, music, domestic science, mathematics, bookkeeping, woodcraft, and, for those who wished it, religion.
- 1943: 132 pupils September; 18 in high school; 143 pupils in May, 1944; 6 teachers, 2 in high school.

  13th grade added; first high-school graduating-class commencement, May, 1944.

  Curriculum: Civies, English, sociology, biology, music, Spanish, algebra, shorthand, typing, commerical arithmetic, and, for those who wished it, religion.

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War-Bond and Defense-Stamp campaign raised \$879.15. When the graduating class of 1944 were freshmen they had started to gather stones for a Grotto of Lourdes; during this, their senior year, the grotto was completed and a beautiful outdoor statue, costing about \$200, was erected by them as a memorial to their Alma Mater.

1944-1945: 95 pupils, 25 in high school, 6 senior graduates. In May, the Lumberton Public School was the only school in Rio Arriba County in which the entire 8th grade passed special examinations administered by the county superintendent of schools.

Faculty of the Lumberton Public School, 1944-1945:
3 Sisters with degrees of Bachelor of Arts, attending summer college.
3 Sisters with state teachers' certificates, working towards degrees.

## SAN FIDEL

- 1921: About 40-50 pupils; 2 Sisters; grades 1-8.
  October, school closed temporarily, due to epidemic of diphtheria.
  Christmas entertainment December 24; another program in May, 1922, at close of first scholastic year.
- 1922: 6C pupils; 2 8th-grade graduates, first in history of San Fidel, May, 1923.

  County superintendent visited school and complimented the Sisters on their classroom achievements.
- 1923: New combination school building and Sisters' home under construction.
- 1924: 2 8th-grade graduates.
  School opened in new building, in auditorium of which commencement exercises were held, May, 1925.
- 1925: 3 8th-grade graduates.
- 1926: 61. pupils in September; 71 pupils by May, 1927.
- 1927: 70 pupils average attendance; attendance good.

  4 8th-grade pupils successfully passed state examinations.

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1927: 40 profile average infinationed extension of average A. E. S. A. O'Compress a supplie general actions of average seconds.

- 1928: 68 pupils in September; 75 pupils by May, 1929; 68thgrade graduates. County superintendent expressed satisfaction regarding school work of Sisters.
- 1929: 70 pupils.

  San Fidel pupils won 3 out of 7 prizes offered in a health-poster contest in Valencia County.

  Sisters took 8 children for tonsil clinic to Saint Mary's Hospital, Callup.
- 1930: 65 pupils in September; 68 pupils by May, 1931.
  Sisters attended county teachers' meeting at Los Lunas;
  Sister Libosa was requested to give a talk on primary methods at the meeting.

  Sen Fidel pupils won 3 prizes in health-poster contest.

  4 Sth-grade graduates received diplomas.

  Mr. Romero, Valencia County Superintendent of Schools, said at the graduation exercises that he could see a notable improvement in the San Fidel School each of the four years he had been superintendent.

  Sisters took 13 children for tomail clinic to Saint Mary's Hospital, Gallup.
- 1931: 59 pupils, 4 8th-grade graduates.

  Diplomas for permanship awarded by the Palmer and Zamer companies to San Fidel pupils.

  20 children received certificates for perfect attendance from the state superintendent of public instruction.

  At the annual county teachers' meeting held in Balen Sister Oda was chosen chairman of the principals' group.
- 1932: 64 pupils, 4 8th-grade graduates.
- 1933: San Fidel School joined the New Mexico Public School Athletic Association.
- 1934: 62 pupils, 7 8th-grade graduates.
- 1935: 69 pupils, 6 6th-grade graduates.
  Since the average daily attendance was greater than 63, a third Sister was added to the faculty, although at first a lay teacher had received a temporary appointment for this position.

  The graduates received their diplomas in a consolidated graduation held at Grants, May, 1936.

  A room formerly used for storage of school supplies was converted into a classroom to accommodate the third teacher.

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- 1936: 81 pupils September; many remained only a short time, since the increased enrollment was due to the attendance of children whose parents had moved into San Fidel temporarily during the building of the new highway.
- 1937: 75 pupils, 4 8th-grade graduates.
- 1938: 79 pupils, 10 8th-grade graduates.
- 1939: 75 pupils, 9 8th-grade graduates.
  School participated in free surplus Public Welfare Commodities program, Sisters helping with work of preparing foods.
- 1941: 70 pupils, 5 8th-grade graduates.
  The principal and 2 other teachers of the Cubero Public School visited the San Fidel School for purposes of observation, having been requested to do so by the county superintendent of schools.

  30 pupils who participated in a national diagnostical achievement permanship test conducted by the National Board of Examiners, Bridgeport, Illinois, were awarded permanship certificates.

  Sisters registered 232 people for sugar rationing.
- 1942: 70 pupils, 3 Sth-grade graduates.

  Children transported to San Fidel School from Cubero.

  War-Bond and Defense-Stamp drive begun in October had totaled \$200.

  Processed-foods rationing registration held in school by the Sisters.
- 1943: 65 pupils, 4 8th-grade graduates.
  School perticipated in distribution of milk under the
  War Food Administration in Albuquerque.
- 1944-1945: 62 pupils, 3 Sth-grade graduates.

  Families moved away due to the closing of a war plant which had been in operation near San Fidel.
- Faculty of the San Fidel School, 1944-1945: 2 Sisters with degrees of Bachelor of Arts 1 Sister who received a B. A. degree at summer college, 1945.

#### PARK VIEW

1918-1923: 110-120 pupils; 4 Sisters; 8 grades.

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- 1924: 120 pupils; 4 Sisters. 9 grades.

  New school building completed and used for first time in September.
- 1925-1930: Enrollment increased gradually. 4 Sisters.
  School-building roof stuccoed; better water and
  light systems installed.
  Basement of school used as temporary church, but
  later turned into additional rooms for classes and
  social activities.
- 1931-1935: 160-190 pupils; 4 Sisters. 9 grades.
  School designated by state rural school supervisor as one for observation by teachers from other districts.
- 1936-1942: Los Brazos consolidated with Park View district.

  County paid on the average \$200 for rent of school building and adjoining property to the Sisters.
- 1943-1945: 180-200 pupils; 4 Sisters and 1 lay teacher.

  Extensive program of improving interior of school building carried on.

  Park View School joined the jumior loop of the Northern Rio Arriba County Athletic League, which includes the Jicarilla Apache Indian School at Dulce, and the Tierra Amerilla, Gebolla, Chama, and Lumberton public schools.

  Hot-lunch project started 1944.
- Faculty of the Park View School, 1946-1947:

  3 Sisters with degrees of Bachelor of Arts
  1 Sister lacking only 1 summer session's work for a
  bachelor's degree
  1 lay teacher holding a First Grade Certificate.

#### TIERRA AMARILLA

- 1880: 2-room grade-school building erected through the work of T. D. Burns, Sr., and Mr. B. Hernandez. Teacher taught reading and writing for 4 months.
- 1924: 100 pupils; 2 Sisters, 1 lay teacher. First year Sisters taught.
- 1925: 8-9 high-school pupils; 3 Sisters, 1 lay teacher.
  Pupils entered new school building erected by county and district.

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- 1927: 177 pupils, 27 in high school. 9 grades. 322 volumes in library. Principal taught music.
- 1930: 203 pupils, 53 in high school; 2 Sisters and 1 lay teacher in high school, 4 Sisters and 1 lay teacher in grades.
- 1931: Sisters taught 8 months; received salary for 5 months.
- 1932-1934: Sisters taught high school 9 months, elementary school for 8 months; received salary for 5 months.
- 1935: Delinquent salaries and interest were paid for above years. Auditorium converted into classrooms.
- 1936-1937: 218 pupils, 58 in high school; 3 Sisters and 1 lay teacher in high school, 4 Sisters and 1 lay teacher in grades.

  Sisters taught 9 months; received salary for 7 months.

  Busses brought children from Park View for high school in 1936; from Cebolla, 1937.

  Gymmasium built 1937 by W. P. A.
- 1940: Band work started; band uniforms bought; some instruments purchased, but most pupils had their own.
- 1941: 274 pupils, 74 in high school; 3 Sisters and 1 lay teacher in high school, 5 Sisters and 1 lay teacher in grades.

  Improvements made in gymnesium; new sidewalks laid.
- 1943: New Light plant bought.

  La Puenta consolidated with Tierra Amarilla.
- 1944-1945: With approval of State Department of Education Tierra Amarilla School reorganized on 6-6 plans Gymnasium further improved, bleachers added.

1945-1946: 308 pupils, 108 in grades 7-12.

Curriculum: Regular, state-approved course for accredited high school: English, social studies, Spanish, Latin, if requested, mathematics, including trigonometry if requested, sciences, including biology, physics, chemistry, and general science, typing, shorthand, business sathematics, bookkeeping, physical education, music, singing, and dramatics.

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School publication: T. A. Tarn, magazine, for 4 years, said by professors of University of New Mexico to be one of the best in the State.

Athletic contests: Member of New Mexico State High School Athletic Association and of the Northern Ric Arriba County Athletic League; both boys and girls participate in interscholastic athletics: basketball, football, baseball, softball, and volley ball.

Entertainments: Elementary and high-school plays, songs, and dances, Spanish and English; motion pictures, games, parties, and fund-raising campaigns.

War-effort responses: National War Fund \$700, Red Gross \$587.44, and the tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, crippled children, Junior Red Gross, and Boy Scouts, combined, over 3-year period, \$322.10.

Awards received: 1926 county-wide spelling contest, received plaque as reward for being best spellers. Boys, 2 basketball and 2 wrestling trophies; girls, 1 basketball trophy.

Scholarships received: to Marian College, yearly, 1 or 2, 8 accepted, 1 now a lieutenant in U. S. Army Nurse corps; 1 to University of New Mexico accepted.

Alumni: 1 principal, at Gebolla Public School
15-20 teachers in county schools
1 received offer to go to Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as result of Army tests.
2 placed first and second in Officer-test examinations.
10 Sisters, nurses or teachers
1 boy studying for priesthood.

Faculty of Tierra Amarilla School, 1945-1946:
Principal: Sister Mary Eva, O. S. F., M. A., graduate of the University of New Mexico, life-member of Pi Lambda Theta, New Mexico representative of National Council of Teachers of English, and author of 2 books and mumerous poems. Sister Eva resigned her principalship at Tierra Amarilla just before the opening of the 1945-1946 school year to accept an appointment as full-year instructor-later to become Dean-at the Catholic Teachers College of New Mexico, where she had taught the 2 previous summer sessions.
Sister Eva has been replaced by a Sister who is also a physician and who is also on the summer-session faculty of the above mentioned college. Also on the staff are:

The second of th E-TIME TO THE BUSY THE LITTE and a characters and the contract of the grand the world have been been also a reservoir a first to be a re-es our contract the same and the same and the same contract of the same and the sam The state of the same of the state of the st \*\*\*\*\* The state of the state of the state of in the state of the latter of the second of the second the same and a second of the same and a second of the same and a second of In high school:

3 Sisters with degrees of Bachelor of Arts, doing graduate work during the summer

In elementary school:

3 Sisters and 2 lay teachers with certificates to teach issued by the State Department of Education.

#### PENASCO

- 1926: 93 pupils opening day; by close of school year 93 in primary room alone; 215 all together; average daily attendance 156. 3 Sisters. Grades 1-10.
- 1927: Sisters conducted elementary school 8 months; county paid salaries for 7 months; parish paid Sisters for 8th month.

  Sisters purchased additional property near school.
- 1928: School accredited as 2-year high school.
- 1930: School accredited as 4-year high school.
- 1931: 40 pupils in high school; first 3 high-school graduates received diplomas in May, 1932.

  New high-school building started under archdiocesan auspices.

  Sisters asked to give demonstration at state teachers' convention.
- 1932: New high-school building equipped with 2 domesticscience workrooms opened for classes.
- 1933: Penasco given status of independent rural school district; Father Peter Kuppers, who had first invited the Dominican disters to New Mexico, was chosen superintendent of the Penasco Independent Rural Schools.
- 1936: An additional 2-room high-school building was erected by the woodworking class under the supervision of their instructor.

1937: 334 pupils; 11 Sisters, 1 lay teacher.

1939: 391 pupils, 10 Sisters, 3 lay teachers.

1940: 401 pupils.

1944-1945; About 400 pupils.

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- 1850-1900: School conducted in Spanish language at private dwellings throughout hours of daylight during winter months.
- 1900-1905: District erected school building, present home of Mr. Kamon Martinez.
- 1906: Various districts consolidated into present Sant Gruz High school District, Number 19 of Santa Fe County.
- 1906-1928: School conducted by lay teachers. In 1927 the county board of education agreed to employ Sisters to teach in the school.
- 1928: 185 pupils; grades 1-8. 3 Sisters arrived to take over public-school instruction. Mr. Alberto Borrego, one of the first teachers employed in 1906, was retained on the faculty, and Mr. Juan J. Lopes was hired to teach shop.

  District erected 2-room grade-school building.
- 1929: 250 pupils; 3 Sisters, 2 lay teachers.

  Grades 9-10 added in organization of junior high school.

  2 study halls added to school building and section of hall was partitioned off to form another recitation room.
- 1930: 280 pupils; 5 Sisters, 2 lay teachers.
  School boys, directed by Mr. Lopez, constructed a new shop for vecational work, a home-economics room, and a sewing room.
- 1931: 300 pupils; 6 Sisters, 2 lay teachers. Grade 11 added.
- 1932: 325 pupils. Grade 12 added. School accredited as 4-year high school.
- 1933: 350 pupils, 65 in high school, 11 seniors. 6 Sisters, 3 lay teachers. First graduation May, 1934.
- 1934: 380 pupils, 160 in high school; 7 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.

  W. P. A. built 2 additional recitation rooms, new science laboratory, a commercial room, a stone wall about the school yard, which they also graded, and a cement sidewalk and made several other improvements around the campus. School building was equipped with electricity.

  To Santa Cruz High School students from Posjuague, Nambe, and El Rancho were transported by new school busses.

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- 1935: 400 pupils; 8 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.
  Added bus line brought in high-school pupils from Chimayo.
- 1936: 400 pupils; 9 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.
- 1937: 360 pupils; 8 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.

  New water system with lavatories and drinking fountains installed in school building.
- 1938: 360 pupils; 7 Sisters, 5 lay teachers.
- 1939: 402 pupils, greatest enrollment to date; 6 Sisters, 6 lay teachers.
- 1940: 360 pupils; 7 Sisters, 5 lay teachers.

  Fire destroyed the old 4-room grade-school building erected as a 2-room structure in 1928 and to which 2 rooms had been added in 1929.
- 1941: 360 pupils; 7 Sisters, 5 lay teachers. 25 seniors graduated.

  Auditorium and gymnasium completed by W. P. A. Gymnasium is well-lighted and standard-sized. Art room, 32 by 15 feet, painted with murals. Former shop converted into the 6th and 8th-grade classrooms.
- 1942: 284 pupils.

  New school building completed by W. P. A. New well drilled and a more modern water system put in, replacing that installed in 1937.
- 1943: 335 pupils; 6 Sisters, 6 lay teachers.
- 1944-1945: 348 pupils; 6 Sisters, 6 lay teachers; 7th Sister denated services as librarian and art instructor.

## SAN JUAN

- 1929: 60 pupils first week; 76 second week, 96 third week.

  2 Sisters first week, 3 Sisters third week.

  2 rooms in convent used as school first week; garage converted into classroom third week.
- 1930: 90 pupils first week, 130 by end of school year.

  Convent rooms enlarged and partitioned to provide classroom to replace that improvised in garage.

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1932-1938: Enrollment fluctuated between 85 at beginning of 1932-1933 school year to 135 at close of 1937-1938. Attendance averaged between 120-130. 3 Sisters.

1938-1939: 195 pupils; 3 Sisters, 2 lay teachers.
5-room building erected by county opened for use.
4th room added to and shaped from original school
structure.
Consolidation with San Juan of grades 4-8 of Cuchilla, Ranchitos, Chamita, and El Guique effected
a sharp increase in the enrollment and faculty.
School-bus route to Chili established.

1939: 170-220 pupils; 3 Sisters, 3 lay teachers.

1940: 190-235 pupils; 2 Sisters, 5 lay teachers.

1941: 285 pupils; 3 Sisters, 6 lay teachers.

1942: 305 pupils.
Hot-lunch project and basketball teams organized.

1943: 320 pupils.

1944-1945: 335 pupils; 3 Sisters, 7 lay teachers.

Grades 1-4 at El Guique consolidated with San Juan.

#### BELEN

1927-1933: School conducted as St. Mary's Parochial School by the Ursuline Sisters and supported by tuition.

1933: Saint Mary's School accepted by the city board of education as part of the municipal public school system and conducted by Dominican Sisters. Grades 1-8.

1936-1938: 289 pupils. Grades 1-6 public, 7-8 parochial.

1938-1939: 305 pupils, 278.4 A. D. A. (average daily attendance). 4 Sisters, 3 lay teachers.

1939: 301 pupils, 282.3 A. D. A.

1940: 296 " 282.5 " " "

1941: 279 " 219.4 " "

1942: 246 " 221.6 " " "

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1944-1945: 353 pupils, 310.55 A. D. A. 5 Sicters, 3 lay teachers.

Faculty of Saint Mary's Public School, Belen, 1944-1945: 1 Sister Principal with degree of Master of Arts 3 Sisters with degrees of Bachelor of Arts 1 Sister with more than 32 years' college work. Sisters' experience ranges from 5-37 years.

### RANCHOS DE TAOS

1936: 62 pupils opening day, 120 by close of school year; 3 Sisters, 3 lay teachers. Grades 1-8.

1937: 130 pupils.

1938: 145 '

1939: 155 W

1940: 170 "

1941: 180 pupils; 3 Sisters, 4th lay teacher added. W. P. A. constructed new school building. Hot-lunch project started in January, 1942.

1942: 195 pupils; 3 Sisters, 5th lay teacher added.

1943: 200 pupils; 3 Sisters, 6th lay teacher added.

1944-1945: 250 pupils; 3 Sisters, 7th lay teacher added.

#### VILLANTEEVA

1916: 2 Sisters arrived to teach. First day pupils filled 3 classrooms. Sister housekeeper supervised study halls. School ungraded, arranged according to age-rooms. 75 pupils in youngest group.

1917: 3rd Sister added to faculty.
4th room added to school building.

able to receive the entress in the contract of THE TANK OF STREET STREET, S. S. ST. 1918: 4th Sister added to faculty.
Separate building erected to accommodate primary and first grades.

1918-1920: Grades 1-8; school underwent thorough grading.

1921: First 8th-grade graduates.
School brought up to level of educational standards accepted in larger places in New Mexico.

1923: 5th Sister added to faculty.

1930: First county supervisor appointed, marking beginning of even closer cooperation between county school authorities and the Sisters.

1933: Faculty reduced to 4 Sisters.

1939: W. P. A. erected new school building, 6 rooms, library, and large auditorium.

1941: About 150 pupils; 6 Sisters; grades 9-12 added.

Students from surrounding places brought thereto by school bus.

Hot-lunch project started under W. P. A. organisation.
Library activity given even greater impetus.

Red Cross given prominent place in school program; firstaid classes organized on 3 levels: junior; senior, and advanced.

Athletics sponsored by school.

Students published first addition of The Trail, a bimonthly periodical, still being produced.

1943: Sisters took over hot-lunch project.

1944-1945: 150 pupils; 6 Sisters.

Villanueva School joined the New Mexico State

High School athletic Association.

Library contained 1,000 volumes; catalogued during summer of 1945.

## BLANCO

1919: 130 pupils; 2 Sisters, 2 lay teachers; grades 1-6.
County erected 8-room school building, only 4 rooms of which were ready for use by September.

1920-1925: About 165 pupils; 4 Sisters.
4 school busses brought children to Blanco.

the state of the s · production and and and and and a INGLINED THREE CONTRACTOR OFFICER  1925: About 130 pupile; 3 Sieters.

2 school busses continued to bring pupile to Blanco, the other 2 having been discontinued when roads were made impassable due to a bridge being washed out.

1927: September-December: 8 pupils; 2 lay teachers.

1928: January, 1928: 2 lay teachers resigned; 3 Sisters took charge of Blanco School.

1935: Grades 9-10 added.

1937: 250 pupils grades 1-8, 19 grads 9. 6 Sisters grades 1-8, 1 Sister grade 9.

1938: 215 pupils grades 1-8, 15 grades 9-10. 7 Sisters grades 1-8, 1 Sister grades 9-10.

1939: 214 pupils grades 1-8, 18 grades 9-10.

1940: 213 pupile grades 1-8, 25 grades 9-10.

1941: 222 pupils grades 1-8, 40 grades 9-11.
7 Sisters grades 1-8, 2 Sisters grades 9-11.
County purchased additional land near school site, planning to erect separate high-school building.

1942: 212 pupile grades 1-8, 33 grades 9-12. 6 Sisters grades 1-8, 2 Sisters grades 9-12. First high-school graduates received diplomas May, 1943.

1944-1945: 174 pupils grades 1-8, 32 grades 9-12.

### PEGGS

-1920: 2-room school conducted by lay teachers; grades 1-8.

1920-1921: 146 pupils; 3 Sisters, 1 lay toacher.

Classes conducted in 2-room building, a private home, and a literary club hall.

1921: Classes conducted in new school building.

1924-1925: 148 pupils; 5 Sisters, 2 lay teachers. School building destroyed by fire.

1926: 6 Sisters, 3 lay teachers.
Classes conducted in new 6-room school building.

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1927: 3 rooms added to new school building.

1929-1930: 253 pupils, 34 in high school.

1930: 7 Sisters, 3 lay teachers.

1932: 2 classrooms added to school building.

1934-1935: 282 pupils, 60 in high school.

1938-1939: 7 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.

1939-1940: 287 pupils, 59 in high school.
W. P. A. erected separate high-school building.

1941: Classes in domestic science begun in new high-school homemaking room.

1943: School joined New Mexico State High School Athletic Association; participated in interscholastic athletics for first time.

1943-1945: 317 pupils, 59 in high school; 7 Sisters, 4 lay teachers.

Faculty of the Pecos Public School, 1944-1945:

1 Sister Superintendent and 1 Sister Principal with
degrees of Master of Arts.

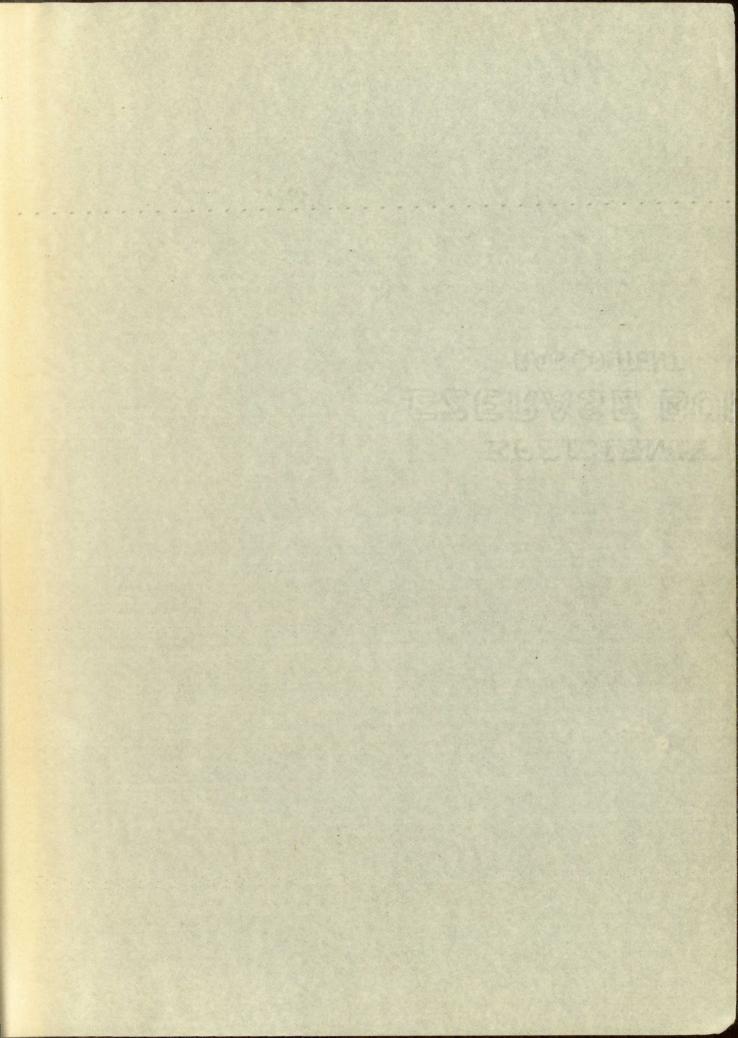
1 Sister, high school, with degrees of Bachelor of
Arts and Bachelor of Science.

1 Sister, high school, and 2 Sisters, elementary
school, with degrees of Bachelor of Arts.

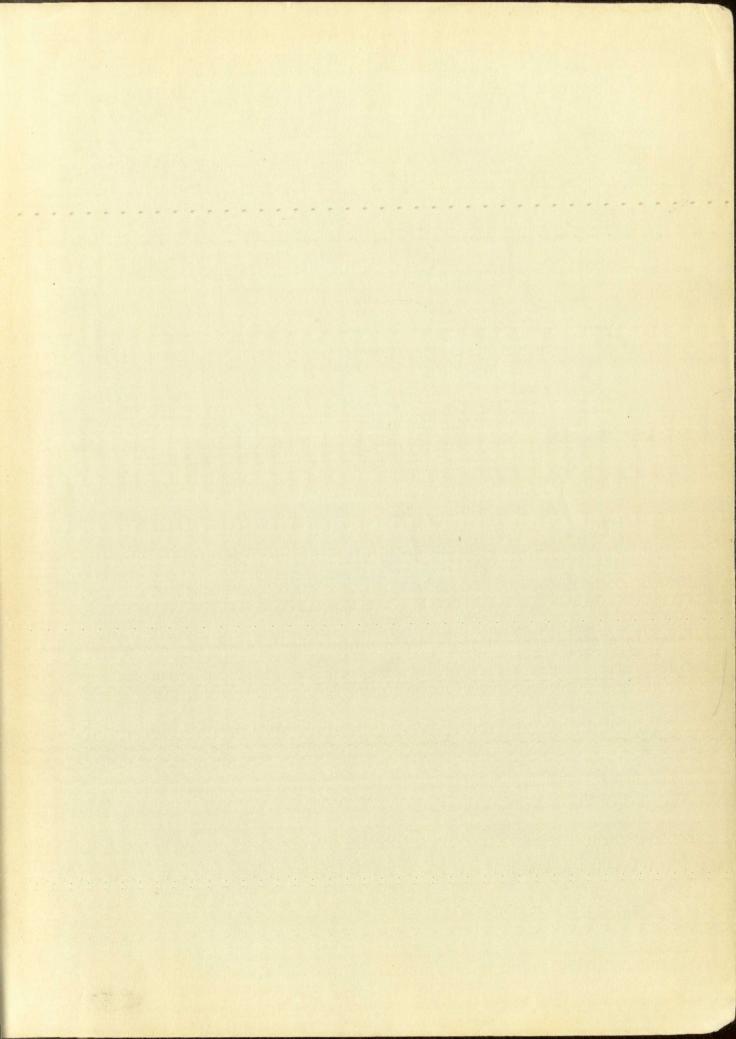
1 Sister and 3 lay teachers, elementary school, have
finished 3 years of college work.

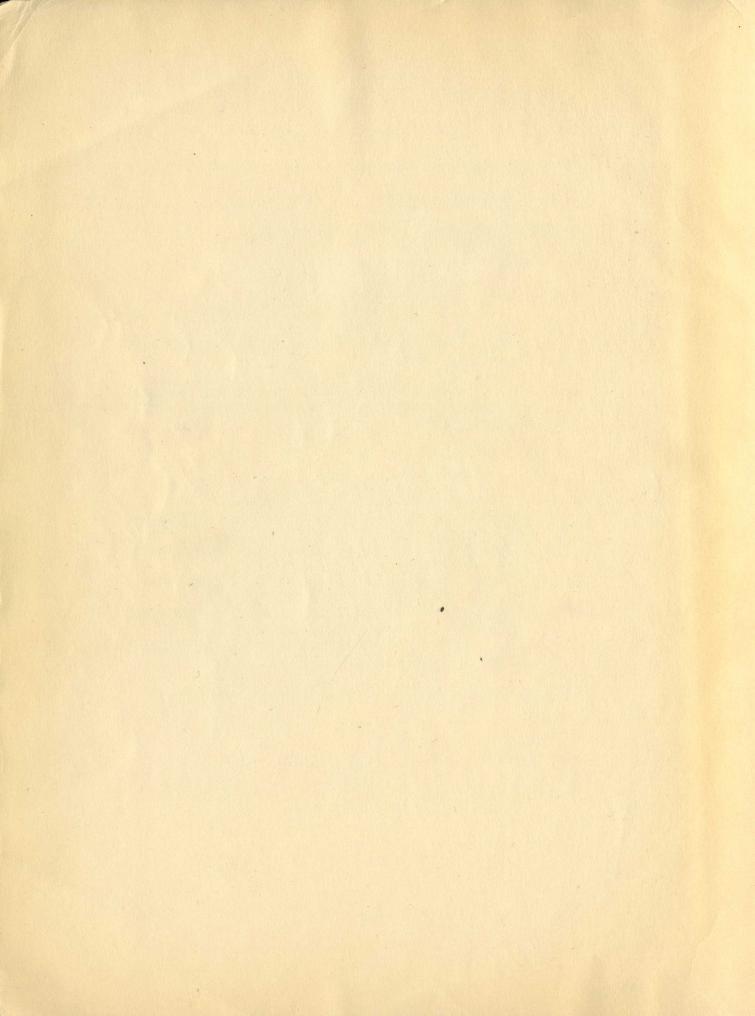
1 lay teacher, elementary school, has finished 2 years
of college work.

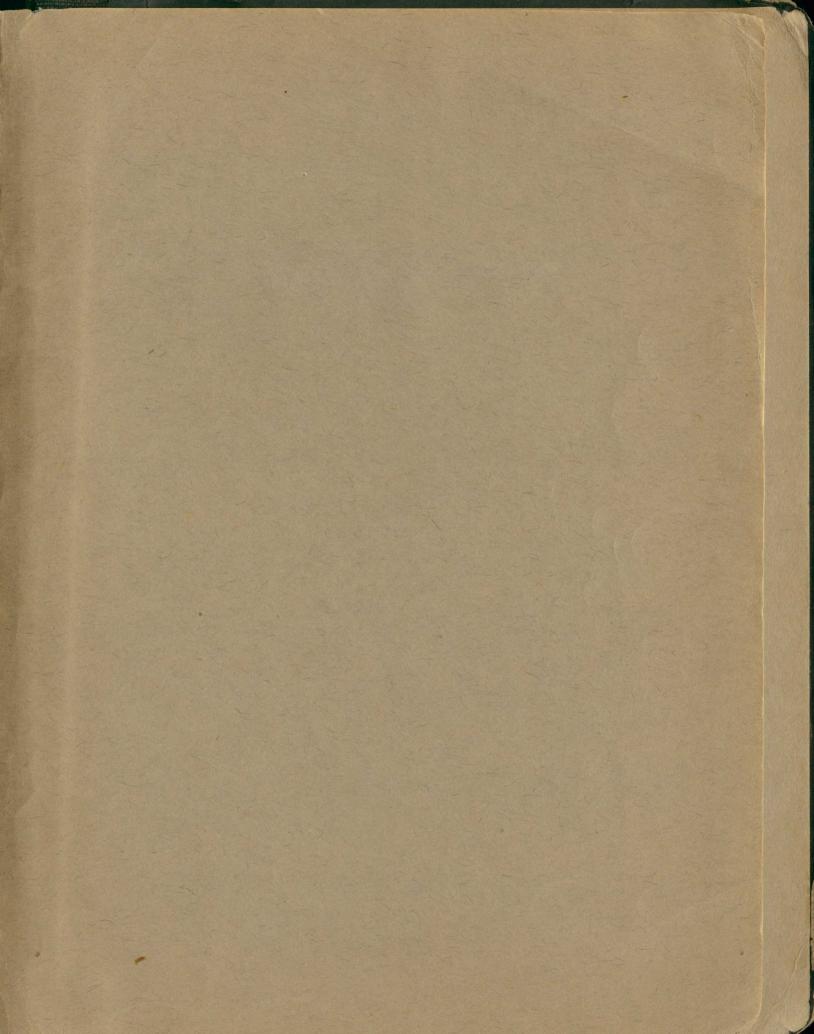
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